IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,057.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 13th Sept. | INDIA..... ... | 8000 | MACEDONIA... | 10500 |
| 20th ,, | ARCADIA ... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 27th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 4th Oct. | EGYPT ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOOLTAN ..... | 10000 |
| 18th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOREA..... | 11000 |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Feb. | CALEDONIA ... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th ,, | MALOJA ..... | 12500 | ... | ... |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MARMORA ..... | 10500 |
| 21st ,, | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ... | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA ... | 10000 |
| *1st Apl. | HIMALAYA... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 4th ,, | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | MANTUA ..... | 11000 | ... | ... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA.... | 10000 |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE. | | RETURN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | "A" rate. | "B" rate. | "A" rate. | "B" rate. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES, | 594 or 495 | | 891 or 742-8 | |
| ,, LONDON | 627 or 626 | | 940-8 or 792 | |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capts. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 17th Sept. |
| *Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 4th Oct |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 15th Oct. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 26th Oct. |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 11th Nov. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 29th Nov. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J Kinnaird | 13th Dec. |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 4th Jan. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 16th Jan. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 31st Jan. |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. A Coverley | 24th Feb. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 13th Mar. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 25th Mar. |
| *Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 6th April. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm Kelso | 21st April. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 2nd May. |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 22nd May. |

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | ,, 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | ,, 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | ,, 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | ,, 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez | ,, 446 | |

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | 2,184 | Mon. 15th Sept. | 11 a.m. | * P.D.&C.M. |
| Dwarka | 1,695 | Thurs. 18th Sept. | 9 a.m. | † C.M. |
| Linga | 3,185 | Friday 19th Sept. | 6 a.m. | direct. |

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Maagrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Furnea | 3306 Thursday | 18th Sept. |
| *Pentakota | 3419 ,, | 2nd Oct. |
| †Pundua | 3305 ,, | 16th Oct. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 ,, | 30th ,, |

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th September, 1913.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To sail on 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Polynesien | 6385 | Lalande | 24th Sept |
| Dumbea | 5685 | P. de Boussac | 22nd Oct |
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6385 | Lafont | 19th Nov |
| Nera | 5685 | Lassince | 17th Dec |

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) .. Rs. | 594 | 495 | 223 |
| Do. (return) .. ,, | 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) .. ,, | 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) .. ,, | 990 | 797 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

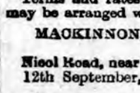
One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. di Piemonte | 6365 | Viglienzoni | 17th Sept |
| A Steamer | 6000 | ..... | 15th Oct. |
| A Steamer | 6000 | ..... | 12th Nov. |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 10th Dec. |
| | | | 1914. |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 7th Jan. |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 4th Feb. |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 4th Mar. |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 1st April |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 29th ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 27th May |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 24th June |

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Cl. Rs. | 2nd Cl. Rs. | 3rd Cl. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single ticket. .. | 450 | 350 | 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years. | 675 | 525 | 247 |

Through tickets to LONDON on Application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 390. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Konig | 4900 | Coltzan | 16th Sept. 1913 |
| Markgraf | 3680 | Jantzan | 2nd Oct. 1913 |
| Praesident | 3310 | Schutt | 16th Oct. 1913 |
| *Konig | 4900 | Coltzan | 2nd Nov. 1913 |

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 1st September, 1913.

## BANKS.

### THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... | £1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ..... | £ 415,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ,, | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS..... | ,, | 18,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antang-Hsien | Fangtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Pekin |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur. |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Lioyaang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria) |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $17,450,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | | ,, Hongkew. |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Taingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£400,000
RESERVE .....£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS S.W., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balances Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Paid up .. | Gold $ | 3,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | ,, ,, | 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits.... | ,, ,, | 627,775 |

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco, |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | Mexico. |
| Singapore. | Hankow. | Panama. |
| Hongkong. | Peking. | Colon. |
| Canton. | Yokohama. | Empire. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £1,000,000 | |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £ | 400,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | £ | 15,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ | 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.t.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

### BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £1,040,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—
36, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

### THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

### MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

## RINGS, EXQUISITE RINGS!

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE COLLECTION.

RINGS FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ENGAGEMENTS. | | DIAMONDS. |
| PRESENTATIONS, | | SAPPHIRES. |
| WEDDINGS. | IN | EMERALDS. |
| SIGNETS. | | RUBIES. |
| GUARDS. | | PEARLS. |
| FANCY RINGS, | | FANCY GEMS. |

We desire to draw special attention to our stock of ENGAGEMENT RINGS set with selected DIAMONDS, which carry maximum value in

TRANSPARENCY
CLEARNESS
PURITY
COLOUR
FREEDOM FROM FLAWS.

Deficiency in any one of the qualities mentioned diminishes the value of diamonds considerably.

You may rely on obtaining quality from

"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY"

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

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What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

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| OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle.. | 1 | 4 |
| Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin .. | 19 | 0 |
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| SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 12 |
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| In half litre bottle, per bottle .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 |

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

## GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

No. 1200 of 1913-14.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 20th September, 1913, from Medical Graduates—qualified statutory natives of India—preference being given to those who are graduates of the Bombay University and have secured higher English qualifications for the posts of Assistants to the Professors of Pathology and Physiology on a salary at Rs. 200 per mensem each, private practice allowed when it does not interfere whith their duties. The tenure of the apointment is fixed at five years, and an extension for a further period of five years can be given provided the incumbent will first proceed to England for three months' Post Graduate course at a recognised institution for which he will be granted five months' study leave on full pay, with a view to keeping himself abreast of the advance of knowledge in his particular subject.

A. STREET, F. R. C. S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay 9th September, 1913.

## THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7 per share at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the Half year ended 30th June 1913, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after 29th September, 1913, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register on 20th September, 1913, on production of share-certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th September 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 28th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

## WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913 (Governor's Cup Day).

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 23rd August, 1913.

## JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Tuesday, the 9th September, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annun on the paid up amount of the Shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1913. This will be paid at the Registered Offices of the Company in the Motarbhai Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 26th September, 1913, to the shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 25th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
G. M. WISE,
Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1913.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

**CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.**

(OF CARDIFF AND LONDON).

Are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the following Bengal Collieries in Bombay Presidency :—

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And are in a position to entertain business both Rail and Seaborne for Ready and Forward.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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**THE EXCELSIOR.**

Full programme at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Pictures only at 8-30 P.M.

THE

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in addition to a brilliant

FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME.

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TO-DAY at 3 P.M.

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LES MISERABLES

complete will be shown.

**WHISKY NOGGIN.**

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Fine Household Soaps.

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An entirely new Production. 2,000 Feet of perfect Colour-Photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR ... (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance).

FIGHTING DAN... ... ... (Thrilling American War Drama).

PARSI WEDDING AT ALLIBLESS BAUG. (Shown by special request of patrons).

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW at 5-30. Silk saris and watches to be given away.

4 SHOWS TO-NIGHT—5-30 to 6-30, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.

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**MALARIA FEVER CURED.**

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

**BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS**

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Bhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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**NOW READY** **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

**Bombay Gazette**

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**GUTTÆ VITÆ**

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*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 9 lbs., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

**DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS**, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

**DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS**, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED. BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Cheshire No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire Inspection respectfully invited.

# SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria and last endorsed to Sroabji Cursetji Divecha and certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way. DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Gem Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/2 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Boopherous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 418, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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**David Corsar & Son**

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In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigour and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

# FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.

PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to-MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Nagger, Kangra District.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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**TEAS**

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

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**PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.**

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,

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Distillers to H. M. The King.

**So fresh**

so sweet, so different are the cigarettes you make yourself from moist tobacco and "A.G." paper. You can smoke these cigarettes the moment they are rolled—while the freshness of the tobacco fields is still in the tobacco.

But insist, insist upon

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*Sold everywhere.*

# TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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**STANLEY HOUSE.**

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

**CLARKES B. 41 PILLS**

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

**CEMENT**

**Phaeton Brand.**

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

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See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
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|---|---|---|
| First Insertion | ... | Rs. 6-0 per Inch |
| Second Insertion | ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion | ... | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... | „ 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... | „ 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Column Re. 1½ per inch.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Catherine Apcar, 1,713 tons, Captain T H Galgey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H J Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Strathgirry, 2,840 tons, Captain A C Neill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Redbridge, 2,443 tons, Captain J C Vasey, will sail to-day for Genoa and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain W H Bamber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel ..Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
R I M S Duffarin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 11.

Angus .....2320 Dakers.....A Yule and Co
Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Beatrix .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Steam Ld
Blake .....2396 Hill .....
Delta .....4780 Martin...Shanghai...21-9...P and O S N Co
Catharine Apcar...1733 Berefect M Muncherji & Co
Clan Stuart...2285 Anderson .....J Finlay & Co
Caspian ..2317 Wright .....
Hoseinee... 944 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Inverkip.....2896 Gasson.....T Smith and Co
Itria .....3413 Galgey .....M M and Co
Khosrou.....3110 Hannah .....Jeddah ...T M and Co
Kola .....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Muttra .....2985 Corey .....M M and Co
Peter Jebsen.....352 Mayor.....A Yule & Co
Putiala.....1927 Barber Burrell... ...M & Co
Strathgarry.....3840 Neil.....
Saaed .....157 Bonafield.....Port Said.....Arab Steam Ld
Kola .....570 minnett..... .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D & E A Kirkles | 2275 | Currie | | | J F and Co |
| G Kanzler | 1865 | Schapp | | 11-9 | A Strandes & Co |
| H Hamayon | 2154 | Murch | | | T M and Co |
| K Ubeufels | 3568 | Olbrom | | 12-9 | W and A G and Co |
| M Konig | 3176 | Cultman | | 16-9 | O S and Co |
| O Redbridge | 2444 | Vassey | Genoa | 10-9 | W and A G and Co |
| P Bleamoor | 2103 | Blakey | | | J F & Co |
| Q Manin | 1079 | Zannaro | | | T M and Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani ..2470 Atkin...Jeddah ...T M & Co
2 Olympia ..3699 Sinnard ...Liverpool..... 17-9...W and A G and Co
3 Adamstown ...Hatinheid ...W and A G & Co
4 Brixton .....2711 Forbes .....M M & Co
5 Montebello ...2770 Gill . Hull ..J F and Co
6 Colaba...3899 Robertson 20-9 M M & Co
7 Fahrwasser ..2936 Peet...12-9...T M and Co
8 Principe di Piemonte...4344 Questino ... Genoa...17-9... Italian N S N and Co
9 Liebenfels ... 2833 Kohlerss ...Hamburg... 12-9 ..W and A G Co
10 Trafford Hall ..3416 Main K K & Co
12 Indus ...4198 Talbot .....Aden .. 13-9 .. P and O Co
15 Indo-Maru ...3972 Momoiya .....Kobe ... O S Kaisha
16 Lawoe...1817 Coates ...Jeddah.....D M K

H W P D

Bahadur .....829 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Barrava .....518 E-mail .....Bo S N Co
Satranji .....547 Hoosein .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga .....957 Manley Kobi.....M M and Co

M W D D

A feld .....2450 Nieman.....K N & Co
Offside P
J Maru .....2346 Richards .....N Y Kaisha

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Command-ers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Strathgarry | Neil..... | Calcutta, Aug 30 |
| 11 | Blake ..... | Hill ..... | Calcutta, Aug 30 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept | Vessels. | Command-ers. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Kaiser ..... | Minnett... | Basreh, etc |
| | Islanda ..... | MacLean... | Karachi |
| | Crive Apcar | Galgey..... | Calcutta |
| | Putiala ..... | Bamber .. | Persian Gulf |

The steamer Redbridge, Captain Vasey, obtained portclearance yesterday for Genoa.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chantala, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Lovedale, left Liverpool on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Russia, Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th instant. The same Co's steamer Circassia, outward bound, passed Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 11.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—2280 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Invark s—56000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s— 2900 tons manganese ore s Sindicate.

### DAILY IMPORTS—SEP 11.

Steamer Blake from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew yule and Co.—5618 tons coal.

YOUR OLDEST PHOTO MAKES YOU LOOK YOUNGEST, so does POPULAR BEAUTY-CHARM, a delightful liquid that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It protects the skin from the inclemency of the roughest weather giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. A real boon to lady motorists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No 706.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### BIRTHS.

SCOTT—Sept. 3, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 4th Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

LISTER—Sept. 7, at Keynsham nr Bristol, to Captain and Mrs. A. E. J. Lister, I. M. S., a daughter.(By cable.)

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Day, Bank Holiday.
English Mail Steamer "Salsette", due 5 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground 12.
Harwood League Association Football: R. G. A. vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

MAXIM—A cheerful face is another gift from God.

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 17-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 13-30 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 11-30 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | | * |
| do do for Madras ... | | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. &-C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 8-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ... | 6-45 | 21-45 |

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Stsiog Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | ...With the British Colours.....F Von Blon |
| Hungarian Dances ... | ...Nos 1, 2 & 3 .....Brahms |
| Valse... | .....Pitchonnetta .....A. Bosc |
| Grand Selection ..... | .....Reminiscences of Verdi... .....Godfrey |
| Entracte ..... | L'Ext-se ..... ....F Thome |
| Selection ..... | The Count of Luxembourg.....Lehar |
| Intermezzo ... | Shadowland .....Farban |

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. "Umlazi" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p. m. on Tuesday, September 16, Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. "Comeric" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7·30 p. m. on Saturday, September 13.

### SANJ NEW YEAR NUMBER.

The Parsi New Year Number of the *Sanj Vartman* has become an annual institution and many of the reading public of Bombay anxiously look forward to it. It is a profusely illustrated book of 250 pages, every one of which is interesting and instructive on account of the excellent illustrations and interesting contributions from Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Justice Beaman, Professor Jackson of the Columbia University, Mr. F. J. Gould, Professor Mills and others.

Sir George Birdwood writes on "The Unrest in India." Professor Jackson describes a statue of Zoroaster which has a place on the cornice of the Court of the Appellate Division in New York among the group of the statues of Law Givers. Mr. Justice Beaman discourses on "What Life Means to Me." Mr. Gould's article is on "Indian Unity." The editor himself makes a survey of the progress made by the Parsis during the past year which closed yesterday. In this he makes several suggestions to the leaders of the community to devise schemes for reforming and improving old institutions. "There is much scope" he writes "for their improvement and development in order to adapt them to modern conditions. The Parsis owe their progress and pre-eminence chiefly to education, and the circumstances of the times demand that it shall be broad-based, comprising scientific, technical and commercial knowledge, besides literary education."

The "Pateti" Number contains a large portion which is devoted to light reading: Stories, subjects of topical inter . pictures dealing with . Balkan war and local subjects.

### AMUSEMENT.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The usual change of programme takes place this week on Friday instead of Saturday on account of the Parsi Pateti Holiday. To-day's new programme is a specially attractive one. The coloured drama, "Semiramis" is a work of art. Walter Scott's famous romance, "Bride of Lammermoor," furnishes material for a most picturesque photo-play. Several other good subjects are also to be shown, including an American war drama, and a picture showing a Parsi wedding in Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS from the 1st September, 1913.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

| DOWN from Bombay. | STATIONS. | UP to Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | H. M. |
| 17-15...Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr. | 12-35 |
| 22-26...Arr. | Manmad .....Dep. | 7-24 |
| 8-18... „ | Bhopal ..... „ | 21-16 |
| 11- 4... „ | Bina ..... „ | 18-32 |
| 13-25... „ | Jhansi ..... „ | 15-57 |
| 15-14... „ | Gwalior ..... „ | 13-48 |
| 17-45... „ | Agra Cantonment „ | 11-14 |
| 18-41... „ | Muttra ..... „ | 10-19 |
| 21- 0... „ | Delhi .....{ Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30...Dep. | { Arr. | 7-35 |
| 22- 9... „ | Ghaziabad.....Dep. | 7- 5 |
| 23-10... „ | Meerut Cantt. ... „ | 5-59 |
| 1-24... „ | Saharanpur ..... „ | 3-58 |
| 3- 0... „ | Ambala Cantonment ..... „ | 2-11 |
| 5-18... „ | Ludhiana ..... „ | 23-44 |
| 6-24... „ | Jullundur ..... „ | 22-37 |
| 8- 4... „ | Amritsar ..... „ | 21- 1 |
| 9-33... „ | Lahore ..... „ | 20- 0 |
| 16- 5... „ | Rawalpindi ..... „ | 13-32 |
| 20-13...Arr. | Peshawar Cantonment ..... „ | 8-48 |

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17-15.....Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 21- 0.....Arr. | Delhi | Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30.....Dep. | | Arr. | 7-10 |
| 2-45.....Arr. | Ambalia | Dep. | 2-17 |
| 3-40.....Dep. | | Arr. | 1-50 |
| 5-33.....Arr. | Kalka | Dep. | 0-40 |
| 6-15.....Dep. | | Arr. | 0-11 |
| 12-45.....Arr. | Simla | Dep. | 18- 0 |

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17-15.....Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 13-25.....Arr. | Jhansi | Dep. | 15-57 |
| 14- 0.....Dep. | | Arr. | 15-20 |
| 16-20.....Dep. | Orai | Dep. | 13-14 |
| 18-45..... „ | Cawnpore ... „ | | 11- 8 |
| 20- 0.....Arr. | Lucknow..... „ | | 9-45 |

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon B. H. Nanavatti has been placed in medical charge of the Ranchodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from forenoon of 26th August vice Assistant Sergeon R. K. Dadachanji.

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi, L. M. & S., has been placed in medical charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary, Poona City, with effect from the afternoon of 29th August 1913 vice Assistant Surgeon Shaikh, transferred.

Assistant Surgeon Maganlal Motiram Modi, to be Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

Assistant Surgeon Daraboshah Edalji Kothavala, to be Civil Surgeon, Broach.

Mr. Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, Assistant Engineer, is, pending further orders or until Mr. F. B. Bader, Executive Engineer, returns form leave, appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. Poyamoni Nagaswami Natesh Ayyar, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Police Inspector Rao Saheb Shidramappa Nurandappa deputed on special duty under Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I. C. S., in connection with the settlement of criminal tribes in the Bijapur District, will continue on deputation for a further period of two years with effect from the 15th May.

The election of Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar as Vice-President of the District Local Boord, Ahmednagar, for the triennial term commencing from the 1st May is approved.

The election of Mr. H. P. Deshmukh, Mamlatdar, as Vic-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chandor in the Nasik District is approved.

Ms. B. K. Modlimbkar, Head Karkun, taluka Nandurbar in the District of West Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

During the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. A. L. Shaik, Mr. D. G. Haji to act as Inspector under the Flanders' Act for the whole of the City of Bombay.

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Fri ..... | 12 | m 10 | 6 | 26 | 7 |
| | | 10 | 3 a | 24 | 10 |
| Sat ..... | 13 | m 10 | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| | | 10 | 38 a | 25 | 7 |
| Sun ..... | 14 | m 11 | 3 | 27 | 2 |
| | | 11 | 8 a | 26 | 8 |
| Mon ..... | 15 | m 11 | 27 | 27 | 4 |
| | | 11 | 37 a | 26 | 8 |
| Tues ... | 16 | m 11 | 50 | 27 | 4 |
| Wed..... | 17 | m 0 | 6 | 27 | 2 |
| | | 0 | 13 a | 27 | 4 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September | h. | m. | ft. | in |
| Fri ..... | 12 | m 3 | 9 | 18 | 4 |
| | | 4 | 14 a | 19 | 1 |
| Sat ..... | 13 | m 3 | 52 | 18 | 0 |
| | | 4 | 41 a | 18 | 5 |
| Sun ... .. | 14 | m 4 | 24 | 17 | 9 |
| | | 5 | 5 a | 17 | 9 |
| Mon ..... | 15 | m 4 | 53 | 17 | 6 |
| | | 5 | 28 a | 17 | 2 |
| Tues... .. | 16 | m 5 | 22 a | 17 | 4 |
| | | 5 | 51 a | 16 | 9 |
| Wed..... | 17 | m 5 | 51 | 17 | 5 |
| | | 6 | 15 a | 16 | 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| Sept. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 (Friday) | do 6h. 26m. | do 6h. 47m. |
| 13 (Saturday) | do 6h. 26m. | do 6h. 46m. |
| 14 (Sunday) | do 6h. 26m. | do 6h. 45m. |
| 15 (Monday) | do 6h. 27m. | do 6h. 44m. |
| 16 (Tuesday) | do 6h. 26m. | do 6h. 41m. |
| 17 (Wednesday) | do 6h. 26m. | do 6h. 40m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 15th, 1 h. 15·9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0·0m. p.m. New Moon, 29th, 10h. 26·8m. a.m. First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16·2m. a.m.

### WEATHER IN INDIA.

NO LARGE CHANGE EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Very little rain has fallen outside Burma and North-east India. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Orissa; fairly general in Assam, Bengal and north Konkan, and local in Central India. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Behar east, Rajputana east, the Central Provinces north; Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoys, four inches; Moulmein and Rangoon, three; Akyab, one; Shiliong, one and a half; Cherrapunji, five; Sibsagar, Calcutta, Mymensingh, Bogra and Dinajpur, one; Burdwan, two; Kotah, a quarter; Nizambad, one.

Forecast:—No large change.

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 11.

| Station, | Last 24 hours. | Total Corpdg. to date. | Total Corpdg. 1911. | Total Corpdg. 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Gumballa Hill. | 0·25 | 63 61 | 47·23 | 48·72 |

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9th September. | Total up-to-date |
|---|---|
| In. cts. | In. cts. |
| 0 03 | 77 49 |

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rushire (10th) .. | 95·3 | 80·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask ... | 90·3 | 80 8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (10th)... | 93 3 | 85·0 | ... | 0 00 |
| Multan ... | 97·8 | 77 0 | ... | 10·28 |
| Rawalpindi ... | 91·9 | 68·1 | ... | 22·92 |
| Lahore ... | 95·9 | 76 7 | ... | 18 09 |
| Sirsa ... .. | 98 3 | 76·8 | ... | 17·84 |
| Ambala ... | 96·5 | 71·2 | ... | 28 21 |
| Delhi ... | 97·0 | 77·8 | ... | 13·6 |
| Agra ... | 99·0 | 79·0 | ... | 7·39 |
| Mainpuri ... | 95·8 | ? | ... | 10·66 |
| Jhansi ... | 93·6 | 78 0 | ... | 9·44 |
| Cawnpore ... | 95·6 | 79 0 | ... | 18·79 |
| Allahabad ... | 94·6 | 77·5 | ... | 22·36 |
| Jacobabad ... | 102·1 | 77 3 | ... | 2·91 |
| Karachi ... | 86 0 | 77·0 | ... | 12·01 |
| Ajmer ... | 88 6 | 75·2 | ... | 10·64 |
| Jaipur ... | 90·7 | 73 1 | 0·02 | 12·66 |
| Kotah ... | 92·6 | 75·6 | 0·30 | 16·10 |
| Bhuj ... | 88·5 | 72·0 | ... | 38·37 |
| Dwarka ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Verawal ... | 84·1 | 75 3 | ... | 24·55 |
| Rajkot ... | 89 6 | 68 8 | ... | 27·74 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 90·5 | 73·3 | ... | 35·81 |
| Surat ... | 87 4 | 74·6 | ... | 37·12 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 89·6 | 75·7 | ... | 25 17 |
| Ocesa ... | 87 8 | 72·2 | ... | 34·77 |
| Neemuch ... | 86·9 | 69·0 | ... | 23 8/ |
| Indore ... | 86·1 | 70·1 | 0·17 | 36·23 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 89·8 | 74·3 | ... | 30·33 |
| Saugor ... | 84·8 | 71·3 | ... | 22·76 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 85·1 | 72·9 | 0·08 | 36·22 |
| Khandwa ... | 85·2 | 73·6 | ... | 38·15 |
| Akola ... | 90 2 | 73 0 | ... | 25·81 |
| Amraoti ... | 88 8 | 73 8 | 0·08 | 34·40 |
| Nagpur ... | 90·6 | 75·8 | ... | 42·55 |
| Chanda ... | 89 0 | 75·5 | 0·17 | 50·69 |
| Raipur ... | 89·7 | 76·6 | ... | 34 49 |
| BOMBAY ... | 83·1 | 76 3 | 0 16 | 65 44 |
| Ratnagiri ... | 83·8 | 73·4 | 0·46 | 66·4 |
| Mormugao ... | 84·0 | 74·7 | ... | 82·34 |
| Karwar ... | 82 7 | 72 5 | ... | 83·08 |
| Malegaon ... | 88 4 | 66·1 | 0·02 | 13·38 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 90·1 | 66·5 | ... | 18·34 |
| Poona ... | 86·0 | ? | ... | 22·3 |
| Sholapur ... | 93 3 | 73·6 | ... | 11·39 |
| Bijapur ... | 89·2 | 72·8 | ... | 8·95 |
| Belgaum ... | 80·3 | 61·5 | ... | 31·62 |
| Aurangabad ... | 86·4 | 67 0 | ... | 19·89 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ... | 91·9 | 73·2 | 0·9 | 26·49 |
| Hyderabad ... | 88·3 | 74·4 | 0·6 | 14·62 |
| Mangalore ... | 84·8 | 72·8 | ... | 80·73 |
| Calicut ... | 82·8 | 74·6 | ... | ? |
| Cochin ... | 84·7 | 74·2 | ... | 64·75 |
| Colombo ... | 86 5 | 78·5 | ... | 12·73 |
| Masulipatam ... | 96·3 | 78·2 | 0·10 | 7·89 |
| Bellary ... | 94·5 | 75 3 | ... | 3·07 |
| Cuddapah ... | 95·5 | 73 0 | ... | 5·42 |
| Madras ... | 97·0 | 77 5 | 0·26 | 5·32 |
| Bangalore ... | 85 3 | 68·3 | ... | 9·71 |
| Coimbatore ... | 90·9 | 72·8 | ... | 2·33 |
| Trichinopoly ... | 93·6 | 75·3 | ... | 1·98 |
| Negapatam ... | 93·2 | 78·7 | .. | 7·12 |

Bombay Local Rainfalls: J J H = 0·00 (78·78); G T H=0·01 (75,31); St. G H=0·00 (0·00); C P=0·16 (68·44).

CASTLE ROCK.

| Temperature. | | Rainfall. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Max. | Min. | Past 24 hours. | From 1st June to date |
| | | In. Cts. | In. Cts. |
| 76 | 63 | 0 23 | 188 29 |

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH SEPT.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls and in course of ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants flowering advanced Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and continue favourable.

Broach.—Bright no sign of rain Saasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Bellary—Bright no sign of rain.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts where maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah registers 0.30" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the maximum at Deesa and in the minimum at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 1.17" of rain, Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Konkan; Bombay records 0.16"and Ratnagri 0.46". Skies are heavily clouded in Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the South Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 0·89". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in theBombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is nearly general but light rainfall in the north Konkan and on the north Madras coast, local but moderate showers in the South Central Provinces and South Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in east Rajputana and south Central India West.

Isolated showers are likely in the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and possibly in south Hyderabad and in the Bombay Deccan.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 11th September, 1913, was 30·036 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

### BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of season reports for the Bombay Presidency during the past week have been published :—

During the week there was general and beneficial rain throughout the Presidency except in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur where more rain is urgently required. The standing crops were damaged by heavy rain in parts of Sind, Broach and Baroda, by rats in parts of Karachi, by unfavourable winds in parts of Sukkur and by insects in parts of West Khandesh; they were suffering for want sufficient moisture in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur and were in good condition elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind, the Deccan and Dharwar. The fodder-supply was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Sholapur and Dharwar. The public health was generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall in parts of Sind and are rising in the Karnatak. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows :—

| | Percentage below normal. |
|---|---|
| Sind ... ... ... | 6 to 39 |
| Gujarat ... ... | 14 to 26 |
| Konkan ... ... | 18 to 34 |
| Deccan ... ... | 15 to 48 |
| Karnatak ... ... | 31 to 48 |

The following reports are for various districts :—

Karachi.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 62 cents at Kotri, minimum 11 cents at Ketibandar; for season 13 inches 49 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 44 inches 8 cents at Jati, minimum 12 inches 23 cents at Manjhand. Sowing continues in parts of Karachi taluka. Inundation satisfactory. Standing crops slightly damaged by recent rain in parts of the Delta and rice crop by rats in Sujaval, Mirpur, Batoro, Shahbandar and Ketibandar talukas. Locusts appeared in Karachi taluka but did no damage to crops. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water supply adequate. Price of rice 7, of bajri 11½ and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of grass and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent. less than normal.

Sukkur.—Rain during weeks 6 cents at Sukkur, in the district maximum 2 inches 61 cents at Shikarpur, minimum 13 cents at Ghotki; for season 1 inch 40 cents at Sukkur, in the district maximum 5 inches 47 cents at Shikarpur, minimum 2 inches 13 cents at Rohri. Rainfall beneficial. River at Bukkur 9 feet 4 4-5 inches against 9 feet on same date last year. Prospects improving. Jowari crop slightly damaged by high winds. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 13, of wheat 11½ and of rice 6½ seers per rupee. Price of green kadbi Re. 0-5-0 per maund. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkur 39 and of bajri 16 per cent. less than normal.

Broach.—Rain during week 7 inches 50 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 9 inches 67 cents at Amod, minimum 4 inches 78 cents at Vagra; for season 43 inches 40 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 47 inches 24 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 36 inches 77 cents at Vagra. Rainfall excessive. Break urgently needed. Sowing and weeding retarded owing to excessive moisture. Standing crops in good condition except late sown cotton in low-lying lands and bajri and sesamum crops in Jambusar taluka which have been damaged by excessive rain. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12 3-4, of bajri 11, of rice 7½, gram 9 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 20 per cent. less than normal.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.—Rain during week maximum 4 inches 85 cents at Bavda, minimum 1 cent. at Kundgol; for season 21 inches 15 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 164 inches 17 cents at Bavda, minimum 5 inches 31 cents at Terdal. More rain urgently needed. Sowing of cotton retarded. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in Gudgeri, by insects in Ramdurg and suffering for want of sufficient rain in places. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate. Price of jowari 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Kolhapur 35 per cent. less than normal.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 6th Sept. 1913 :—

| | Miles open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous weeks. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 6th Sept. 1913. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2955·69 | 1392700 | 31932334 | 35325034 |
| A. D. C. Ry ... | 125·88 | 40703 | 816802 | 861502 |
| B.-Kotah By ... | 40·29 | 4500 | 65385 | 69885 |
| Total... | 3022·86 | 1347900 | 34818521 | 36236421 |
| Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 6th Sept. 1·12 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2791·13 | 1208770 | 33320234 | 33529004 |
| A.D.C.Ry | 125·88 | 37931 | 837584 | 875515 |
| B.-Kotah By. ... | 40·29 | 3793 | 81171 | 84964 |
| Total... | 2957·30 | 1250 491 | 34228989 | 34489483 |
| Increase or Decrease | | + | + | + |
| G.I.P.Ry. | + 64·56 | 183930 | 1612100 | 1796030 |
| A.D.CRy. | ... | + 2768 | — 16782 | — 14013 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. ... | ... | + 707 | — 15786 | — 15079 |

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st July 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 248000 | Rs. 197600 | Rs. 7000 | Rs. 445000 |
| Or per mile of Ry. | 136 | 104 | 4 | 244 |
| For previous 21 weeks of half year... | C 5246 12 | 5612234 | 153403 | 7 1105177 |
| Total for 22 weeks. ... | 549412 | 5802254 | 200408 | 1149677 |
|

# MARKET REPORT.

## REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON Sept. 10. BOMBAY, Sept. 11

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 73 5-8 | 1-16 | |
| 3 do. Rentes | 89 1-4 | | unchgd |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan .. ... | 89 2-1 | | unchgd |
| do. do. Gov. Securities.. ... | 83 1-16 | | unchgd |
| Bar silver in London Spot ... . | 27 5-8 | 1-1 | |
| do. 2 months' hence. ... | 27 13-16 | 1-1 | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 5d 2-8 | 1-1 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris . | 25·24 | -2 | unchgd |
| do. do. at Berlin. | 20·42 | | unchgd |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 7-3 | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 4 1-2, | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 17th April. | | |
| 3 months' sight .. | 3 1-16 | | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ... | 4 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 3-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 7-3 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans.. ... | 2 3-3 | | unchgd |
| do 7 day Market Loans | 2 3-4 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) Rs. 3 15 16d.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 150,000 for Egypt.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 18,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 6,10,000 „ to Bombay.
„ 6,00,000 „ to Madras.
„ 30,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 25,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ ..... „ to Bombay.
„ 3,00,000 „ to Madras.
29,20,000

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Bombay... ... ... 16·09
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ... ... ... 90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 70,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 9,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 19,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Easier. Fair demand. |
| Futures ... | Steady. |
| Manchester | Unsettled with little doing. |
| Total Sales ... | 8,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 800 |
| Imports ... | 4,000 |
| Mid-Americans ... | 7·44—16 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. | 10·05—10 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :-

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| 7·02 —12 | 6·97 —12 | 6 90 —13 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 6 90 —13 | 6 90 —13 | 6 91 —12 |
| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
| 6 92 —12 | 6·92 —12 | 6·92 —12 | 6·89 —12 |

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·09 Jan. 12·94.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·08 Jan. 12·95.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·94 Jan. 13·09.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| 2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 29,000 |
| 2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year ... | ..... |
| „ Exports to Great Britain ... | 7,000 |
| „ Exports to Continent ... | 9,000 |
| „ Spot Cotton | 13·15—10 |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 13·02—08 | |
| Futures—Month of Jan. 12·85—12 | |

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ...12 7-8+1-8 |
| Futures month of Oct. | ...12·94—01 |
| Futures month of Jan. | ... 13·05—03 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ...Strong. |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 3-8 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 1-2 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 5-8 |
| Good Bhownagger | ... | d 5 7-8 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | ... | d 6 |
| Fine Bhownagger | ... | d 6 1-8 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | ... | d 6 1-8 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | ... | d 5 15-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | ... | d 6 1-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | ... | d 6 3-16 |
| Good . G. Oomras | ... | d 5 15-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | ... | d 6 3-16 |
| Good Broach ... | ... | d 6 3-16 |
| F. G. Broach ... | ... | d 6 11-16 |
| Fine Broach ... | ... | d 6 1 2 |
| Good Khandeish ... | ... | d 5 13 16 |
| F. G. Khandeish ... | ... | d 5 15-16 |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | ...Nominal. |
| Wheat White Karachi | ..37—1-4 |
| Do. Months | Sept.-Oct. |
| Do. Name of Ports | London. Nearest —Value |
| Wheat Red Karachi | ...Nominal. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. | ...53 1-4 unchgd. |
| Do. Months— | ...Aug.-Sept. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship | ...54 1-4 unchgd. |
| Do. Months— | ...Aug.-Sept. |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...48 3-4 unchgd |
| Do Months— | ...Aug.-Sept. |
| Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship | ...49 unchgd. |
| Do. Months— | ...Sept.-Oct. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| Linseed Calcutta | ..47 3 unchgd. |
| Do. Months—Sept.-Oct. | |
| London—Buyers—Firm. | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata...45 1-2 | |
| Do Months— | ...Sept.-Oct. |
| Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value —Quiet. | |

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£7-0-0—15d. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Buyers—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 7 unchgd. Sept.—Value—Easier.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £73 1-8—1-4
Copper Brazers ... £ 88 1-2—1-2
Yellow Metal ...7 1-2d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

ARRIVALS—
"Salient."

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37 3
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... 38 6
eneral Tone of Tallow Auction—Easier.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
Cash India (double bags) 12 5 1-4—1 1-2 f.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...11 7 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers —Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 7+1d.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers. 9 2 1-4+1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 3 3-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ..11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Sept.—Value.
C and F Calcutta ...11 6 unchgd. Sept.—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Nothing doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. [Sept. 11th 1913.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Boxes Gold Bars | 2,20,800 | London | Mercantile Bank |
| 13 Boxes Gold Bullion | 8,92,800 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 18 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns | 12,13,440 | do | National Bank |
| | 45,000 | do | do |
| 4 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns | 1,87,500 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| | 70,500 | do | do |
| 1 Box Gold Bullion | 37,500 | do | International Bank |
| 187 Bars | 3,75,000 | do | Yokohama Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 9th Sept. 1913.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway.... | 59 | 63,936 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry... | 41 | 48,754 |

The Banks and many of the markets are closed to-day for the Parsi New Year holidays.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD & Co :—Liverpool:—"Market opened barely steady and declined on hedge selling. Some long liquidation and continent selling. Market improved during the afternoon on straddle buying and good New York report." New York :—"Hedge selling. Wall Street selling. Advise buying on easy markets." Our New York friends wire: "Do not believe South will sell at decline and spinners must buy. Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas reports getting worse. We advise buying."

GRUNING & Co :—"The prevailing opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable owing to smaller crop estimates. Spinners are thought to be very bare of cotton."

Yesterday New York closed 8 and 12 lower, and New Orleans 1 and 3 lower. Spot New York was 10 points down, and Spot New Orleans 1-8 up. Further fluctuations are likely. The local market opened steady having recovered the decline of last evening, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 312. The rooms at Colaba were closed, but in the bazaar there was an easier feeling and the rate declined to Rs. 309 1-2.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Nominal. | |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola... | | Sept. |
| Good Sawginned Dharwar ... | | do |
| Good M. G. Coompta ... | | do |
| Good M. G. Westerns ... | | do |
| Good H. G. Westerns ... | | do |
| Good M. G. Miraj ... | | do |

NEW CROP.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 309 1-2 | Mar. |
| Fine M. G. Wardha Hingangbat ... | 314 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | 316 | „ |
| „ „ Yeotmal ... | 3.3 | „ |
| „ „ Khamgaon ... | 310 | „ |
| „ „ Khamgaon Akola | 3.5 | „ |
| „ „ Amraoti ... | 307 | „ |
| „ „ Khandeish ... | 288 | „ |
| F. G. „ Khandesh ... | 276 | „ |
| Fine „ Bengal ... | 26 -70 | „ |
| F. G. Bengal ... ... | 25 - | „ |

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... Barely steady. |
| Estimated Sales | ... 8,000 |
| Total Imports | 11,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| 7·05 +03 | 7·00 +03 | 6·93 +03 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 6 93 +03 | 6 93 +03 | 6 94 +03 |
| March-April. | April-May. | May-June |
| 6·95 +03 | 6·95 +03 | 6·95 +03 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... | 478 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... | 22,208 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... | 10,756 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... | 1,030 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 899 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... | 152 | „ |
| Groundnuts... ... | 830 | „ |
| Castorseed ... ... | 1,426 | „ |
| Rice ... ... | 30,100 | „ |
| Myrabollams... ... | 2 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... | 12,438 | „ |
| Mowrasseed ... ... | 2,257 | „ |
| Gram ... ... | 1,674 | „ |
| Joowar ... ... | 950 | „ |
| Maize ... ... | 12 | „ |
| Barley ... ... | 10 | „ |

## GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 29,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
Exports to Continent ... 9,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...13·05—10
Future Cotton at New York Oct. ... ... 13·02—8
Future Cotton at New York Jany. ... ... 12·85—12
Spot closing tone ... ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and declined on favorable weather reports and Southern selling of Futures in the market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Oct. ... ... 12·94—1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jany. ... ... 12 05—8
Future closing tone.— ... Steady

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.

### COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed quiet
Do. closed for future ... Quiet
Do. for East Indian ..... do
Total Day's sales ... 8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ... 800 do
Sales of Surats ... .....
Total Day's Imports ... 4,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 05—10
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 7·44—16

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept.-Oct. | ... | 7·02—12 |
| Oct.-Nov. | ... | 6·97—12 |
| Nov.-Dec. | ... | 6·90—13 |
| Dec.-Jan. | ... | 6·90—13 |
| Jan.-Feb. | ... | 6·90—13 |
| Feb.-Mar. | ... | 6·91—12 |
| Mar.-Apl. | ... | 6·92—12 |
| Apl.-May | ... | 6·92—12 |
| May.June | ... | 6·92—12 |

Manchester, Sept. 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market —Steady —Fair enquiry for Jaconets medium—Considerable business from Calcutta for White Dhooties.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Sept.Oct.—London— 47 6 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp— 48 9 „
Linseed, La Plata ...Sept.-Oct. Antwerp— 46 „
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Sept. £25-0-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Nov.-Dec. £24-0-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed River Plate exports... ... ...
Poppyseed. Canal...Sept.Oct.-Dunkirk— 65 3 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk 48 9 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk. 53 6 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk— 54 6 „
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ... ... .....
Do. Jumba Red ... ... .....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... ... Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.—Hull— £ 7-1-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers. Sept-Oct.—London— 37 4 1-2 „
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct. London— Nomi
Wheat. Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London— 37 4 1-2 „
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London— Nomi „
Do. Tone of market at close.. Quiet.
Do. South Australian Aug-Sep No sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs... do
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ... .....
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental—Spot ... 7 2 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .....

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. Sellers.
F.O.B., Hamburg Sept. 9 6 3-4 „
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg... ...Oct.-Dec. 9 2 1-2 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec— 12 7 1-2 „
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—11 9 „
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Sept 11 4 1-2
Do. do. Cal do 11 6
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ... .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) Jan.-Mar.— 13 6
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags) ... ... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value. C.I.F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec10 10 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-March 11 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Sept.-Dec...11 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...11 3 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Sept.-Dec...11 10 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Sept.-Dec 12 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...12 3
Closing Tone of Market Quiet with Special Feature little doing

LONDON, Sept. 10.

## METALS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B ... | 73 | 2 | 6 |
| Copper Best English Selected ... | 78 | 10 | 0 |
| Copper Braziers ... ... | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper Tone of Market— ... | Steady | | |
| Hard Spelter ... ... | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool ... | 197 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... | 7 | 3-8 | |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B l p. c. F O B L'pool | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Tone of Steel Market ... | Steady | | |
| Silver, Spot ... ... ... | 27 | 5-8 | |
| Silver 2 months hence ... ... | 27 | 13-16 | |
| Silver Tone of Market... | Steady | | |
| Silver Special Feature | do | | |

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... ... | 27 5-8 |
| Silver 2 months ... ... | 27 13-16 |
| „ Closing Tone of Market— | Steady |
| „ Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... | do |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... ... | £ 90 1-2 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... | £ 73 5-8 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... | £ 89 3-4 |
| Sterling loan ... ... | £ 89 3-4 |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... | £ 76 1-2 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent... | £ 63 5-8 |
| Bar Gold per oz Sh ... | 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady. | |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market—Quiet | |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... | 4 1-2 p. c. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... ... | 1 3 29-32 |
| London at Paris Fcs ... | 25·24 1-2 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks | 20·42 |
| Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols | 4·85 7-8 |
| Interest day to day loans ... | 2 3-8 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans. | 2 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... ... ... | 3 5-8 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... ... ... | 4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... | 4 3-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... | 4 7-8 |

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 60,00,000
Rs. 18,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 6,10,000 do to Bombay.
„ 6,00,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 30,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min-Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 26,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ ..... do to Bombay.
„ 3,00,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 29,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras 16·09.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs 90,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 70,00,000

LONDON, Sept. 10.

### SHELLAC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shellac TN Spot | dely. 101 | Sellers |
| Do. TN Spot Oct. | dely. 102 | „ |
| Do. TN Spot Dec. | dely. 103 | Done |
| Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ... | Quiet | |
| Do. Tone of closing market for TN Futures | do | |
| General Tone of Market— | Dull with little doing. | |

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.

### OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimated Sales ... | 8,000 |
| Tone of Market ... | Quiet. |

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept.-Oct.... | 7·02 | 7·00 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 6·97 | 6·99 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6 90 | 6·88 |
| Dec.-Jan.... | 6·90 | 6·88 |
| Jan.-Feb.... | 6·90 | 6·88 |
| Feb.-Mar.... | 6·91 | 6 89 |
| Mar.-Apl.... | 6·92 | 6·89 |
| April-May... | 6·92 | 6·89 |
| May.-June.. | 6·92 | 6·89 |

Nearest Prices at 11 a.m.

## RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd Aug. 1913, were Rs. 3,559 making the total earning for the period, 1st April 1913, to 23rd Aug. 1913, Rs. 81,996.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...Rs. 2,490
Total for the corresponding period of the last year ...Rs. 65,538

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| NAME | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ld. | 100 | 100 | 18 p c | 365 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 283 |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 13 „ | 1665 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 67½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 15 „ | 1715 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1400 |
| Bank of Bangoon ... | 100 | 100 | 7 „ | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 100 | 50 | 7 „ | 70 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | 50 | 10 | 5 „ | 13 |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 175 |
| People's Bank of India ... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 27 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 61½ |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | | 6½ | 14 |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 30½ |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 15 p c | £60 |
| Eastern Bank ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 „ | 86 |
| Mercantile Bank(a) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 „ | £21½ |
| Do. (b) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 „ | £21½ |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | d125 | d1.125 | £ 4 | £87½ |
| National Bank of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12½ „ | 615 |

## SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 920 |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 1006 | ... | 75 |
| Bezar Mfg ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 70 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 237½ |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 745 |
| Bombay United ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 525 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 260 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 2050 |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 680 |
| Chho Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 425 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1475 |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Connaught ... | 300 | 300 | .. | 175 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 700 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 20 | 130 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 265 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 600 |
| David ... | 450 | 250 | 10 | 577½ |
| Emperor Edward.. | 500 | 500 | 10 | 500 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 145 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 190 |
| Fazulbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 617½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1680 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 333½ |
| God Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 475 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 660 |
| Hyoward and Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 400 |
| Hdenbad ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 110 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 460 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 1000 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 200 |
| Jamshed Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 135 |
| Jivraj Baloo ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 420 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 250 |
| Khandesh ... | 1000 | 610 | 25 | 850 |
| Khatow Makonjee... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 1390 |
| Kohinoor ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 777½ |
| Leopold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 1445 |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 2175 |
| Madhavji Dharamsay ... | 500 | 500 | 65 | 1350 d |
| Maneckji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 3070 x |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 3200 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 160 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 6 | 237½ |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1040 |
| Phœnix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 162½ |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 727½ |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 350 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4800 |
| S Mahratha ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 574 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1360 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 115 |
| Swan... ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 232½ x |
| Swadesh ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1580 |
| Textile ... ... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 1385 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| do P | 500 | 500 | Nil | 670 |
| Western India ... | 1000 | 1000 | •25 | 645 |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c. | 156 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld ..... | 100 | 20 | 5 „ | 12½ |
| Bamanka ..... | 10 | 10 | ... | 4 |
| Back Bay Bath ... | 50 | 50 | 6 p. c. | 28 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 70 | 70 | 7 p. c. | 93 |
| Baroda Tram. Co... | 100 | 100 | 4 p. c. | 60 |
| Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ... ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 p. c. | 675 |
| mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O. | £10 | £10 | Nil | 185 |
| Do. do P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p. c. | 174 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg .. | 100 | 100 | 2 p. c. | 17½ |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 500 | 20 | 930 |
| Bombay Land and Building ... ..... | 500 | 500 | 5 p. c. | ... |
| Bombay S. N. Co.O. | 250 | 250 | 7-8 | 222½ |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 275 |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld ..... .. | 10 | 10 | 8¼ | 27½ |
| Delhi Flour ..... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 100 |
| Empire of I. L. A... | 500 | 50 | 20 p c | 500 |
| John Roberts and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 5 p. c. | 200 |
| Joste Fans Supply Co ..... | 10 | 100 | 10 p.c. | 90 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 200 | 175 | 12½ „ | 175 |
| Karachi Landing . | 200 | 75 | 12 | 115 |
| Maroks and Co ... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 101 |
| Marsland Price and Co ..... ..O. | 100 | 100 | 4 p c. | 90 |
| Do. do P | 100 | 100 | 7 p. c. | 73 |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ..... | 200 | 50 | 20 p. c. | 502½ |
| Oriental Mining ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Phillips and Co ... | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 84 |
| Port Canning Co... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 825 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..... | 10 | 10 | ... | 21½ |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ..... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 70 x 0 |
| Soundy and Co ... | 100 | 100 | ... | 2d |
| O. | 75 | 85 | ... | 88 |
| Tata I. St. Co. D. | 80 | 80 | ... | 178 |
| Ld P. | 150 | 150 | ... | 47x |
| Thacker and Co ... | 50 | 50 | 30 p. c | 215½ |
| Tephona Co ..... | 25 | 25 | yr. ·2 | ... |
| Treasonerand Co... | 500 | 500 | yr. 80 | 590 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

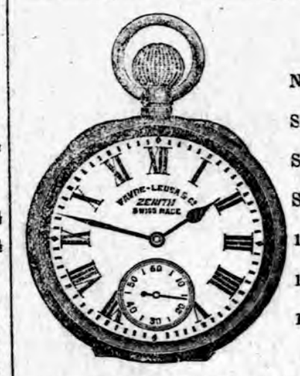
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... ..... | 750 | 750 | 250 | 4900 |
| Albert (Karachi)... | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 425 |
| Bombay Cotton | 125 | 125 | 15 | 35 |
| Breul's Cawnpore... | 200 | 200 | 6 p c | 128 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort ..... | 475 | 475 | 22 1-2 | 1280 |
| Godavery Valley... | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... .... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 705 |
| Hindustan P and M | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee ... ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c | 80 |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 10 | 132½ |
| Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ..... | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | 700 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 9 p c | 300 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 7 1-2 | ... |
| Mahuva... ..... | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | nil | 21 |
| Manmar Mfg .... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 240 |
| New East India ... | 1000 | 600 | 75 | 880 |
| New Mofussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 60 84 | 880 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 550 |
| New Prince of Wales ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 755 |
| Oomri ..... ... | 100 | 112 | nil | ... |
| Purbhany ..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 30 | 650 |
| Surat City ..... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U P Co. Ld | 600 | 500 | 50 | 670 |
| Wadhwan G. and P | 150 | 15 | 12 | N |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ..... .. | 500 | 500 | 8 p c | 67½ |
| Amritsa -Patty ... | 100 | 100 | 6 „ | 1·9 |
| Sinda Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas.... | 100 | 100 | 6 „ | 15p |
| Jhudo Feeder) ... | | | | |
| Do. Mirpur Khas— Khadro Feeder... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Tapti-Valley Ry Co. | 500 | 500 | 4½ „ | 582½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ... | 100 | 100 | 6½ „ | 132 |
| Central Provinces.. | 25 | | 1 | 92 |
| Gujrat Railway ... | 100 | | 4 | 118 |


THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION
ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual. | | | 25 |
| Silver open face | ditto | ditto | 35 |
| Silver hunting | ditto | ditto | 40 |
| Silver ½ hunting | ditto | ditto | 45 |
| 18-carat gold open face | | | 150 |
| 18-carat gold hunting | dit

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## THE ST. LEGER.

### NIGHT HAWK'S FINE FINISH IN RECORD TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Fine weather favoured the St. Leger and a large crowd attended. The going was hard.

Settling down, Louvois led from Seremond and Jameson, with Night Hawk last. At half-way the order of the leaders was unchanged, and Night Hawk was still last. In the straight Louvois dropped behind, leaving Seremond with the lead with Birlingham next, followed by White Magic, Arda and Night Hawk. Close to home Night Hawk went to the front and won easily. Arda was fourth.

Louvois was favourite at 9 to 4 against.

The race was run in 3 mins. 3 3-5 secs. This is a record.

Curragh was ridden by Clark and Taslett by Stern.—Reuter.

## BOXING.

### WELLS BEATS GUNNER MOIR.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Bombardier Wells knocked out Gunner Moir in the fifth round for the championship of Great Britain.

The contest took place at the Canterbury Music Hall.—Reuter.

## CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Lord Londesborough's XI beat Kent at Scarborough, by 337 runs.—Reuter.

## S. I. R. A. MEET CAMP.

### SHOOTING IN HEBBAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 11.

Fine weather and bright sun favoured the shooting to-day, which taken generally was of a high standard. The matches fired were No.12 J H Stewards Jewel No. 18 Marlam Cup, and the Dewar Challenge Shield.

The Bombay teams distinguished themselves.

The B V A and I, G I P Ry Vols met in the final. The B V A were beaten after a hard struggle for the shield.

Clr-Segt W Bease put a great deal of life into the competition by the manner in which he coached his team.

The results for the Marlam Cup are not yet known.

Match No. 12—the J H Steward Jewel, 200 yards—8 rounds, sighting shot only. spotted, remaining seven rounds fired within 2 1-2 minutes from reappearance of target :—

Segt-Major Dobson S I R V and Cpl a Williams K G F V Tie, 35—Rs. 40 each.

Jewel to be fired for later Br W D Freeston B V A, 34—Rs. 20.

Cpl J Berry, 2, M and S M Ry. Vols 34 Rs. 15.

Lce-Cpl V H Veevers—1, G I P Ry 34 Rs. 12-8.

Cr Segt-Inst W Francis 2, M and S M Ry, 34—Rs. 12-8

Cpl L W Pryor, N V R 33—Rs. 10

Cpl F Coote, S I R V 33—Rs. 10

Cpl C G Holley, 1, G I P Ry Vols 33—Rs. 10

Coy-Segt Major 1,

Clarke B V A 33—Rs. 10

Cr-Sgt-Major Inst. M Smith, 1's G I P Ry—15, with 32, Rs 5.

Lce-Cpl J Nixon, 1's G I P Ry—18 with 32—Rs 3-8.

Match No 44—

DEWAR CHALLENGE SHIELD

Knock-out competition. Teams of 8, any rank and team, commander who will not fire (from any rigt, battery or battalion), regulars or volunteers; distances 400 to 200 yards, 15 iron, falling plates 12-inch square 15 rounds.

First round—1's G I P Ry beat the Buffs; B V R beat B R V., R V A beat 1's Royal Dublin Fusiliers, S I R V beat 1's Royal Inniskilling Dragoons.

Second round—1's G I P Ry beat K G F V.

SEMI-FINALS.

B V A beat S I R V; 1's G I P Ry beat B V R.

FINALS.

1's G I P Ry beat B V A.

The result for the championship trophy to date :

1's G I P Ry—527.
K G F V—505.
2's M and S M—503.
S I R V—502
N V R—494.
B R V—491.
1's M and S M Ry—486.
7th Hussars—476.
B V A—467.
B V R—461.

Daily sweepes takes 200 yards—J H Dobson, S I R N, 35, tie with A Williams.

K G F V 35, Rs 13-8 each.

Corpl F Coote, S I R V, 34,—Rs 7.

Corpl J Berry—2.

M and S M Ry. 34,—rs 7.

Cr H Sgt Ockwell, 2 M and S M Ry 34.—rs7.

Lce-Corpl V S Veevers—1

G I P Ry Vols, 34,—Rs 7.

Cr-Sgt-inst W Francis, 2 M and S M Ry. 34,—Rs 7.

Lt W H Highman. S I R V, 33—Rs 7.

The results were as follows:—

Capt Edwards, 1st G I P Ry, 12, with 33—Rs 5-8.

Capt C G Holley, 1 G I P Ry, 14 with 33,—Rs 5.

Coy Sgt-Major T L Clarke, 16, with 33, —Rs 5.

Lcer-Corpl J Niven, 1 G I P Ry, 35 with 32—Rs 8.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

The Hornets and the Y. M. C. A. should have met yesterday on the Cooperage in the Harwood League, but the Young Men turned up with only five men, and the game was scratched. The Hornets indulged in a practice match instead.

## NASIK GOLF WEEK.

### FURTHER PLAY FOR THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

### PERFECT MORNINGS CONTINUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 11.

Two matches in the second round of the Challenge Shield were played off yesterday afternoon, but the results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's telegram.

Begbie vs. Boyd. A very close match, and no definite result was arrived at so the match is being replayed this morning. Boyd took the first in 5 to his opponent's 6 and the second was halved. Begbie won the next two holes in 3 and 5, and the 5th and 6th were halved in 4 and 5 each, but Boyd squared the match at the 7th with a good 5. The 8th was halved in 4, and Boyd took the 9th in another 5 and was 1 up at the turn. Begbie took the Idgah in a fine 3, and the Quarry was halved in 4, but Boyd regained his advantage at the 12th, winning the hole in 4, and was again 1 up. The next five holes were all halved, but Boyd lost the 18th his opponent doing 5, and the match ended all square.

Mcleod vs. Lowson.—Another close match. Mcleod started off in great form, and was no less than 5 up at the 7th hole. Lowson, however, won the 8th, 9th and 10th, and secured a half at the Quarry, thus reducing Mcleod's lead to 2 up at the 12th. Mcleod got a fine 2, his drive being well on the green about 6 ft. from the hole, but Lowson won the 13th in a good 3, and holing his approach shot at the 14th won this hole also in 4. This reduced Mcleod's lead to one hole. He squared the match at the 15th. At the 16th, Lowson got a good drive. Mcleod hooked his drive into the ditch, and was short with his 3rd. His 4th was on the edge of the green, and he holed out with his next, Lowson, missing a short putt for the hole, which was halved. Mcleod got the Cotton-Field in 3 to Lowson's 4 and the 18th in 5, thus winning 2 up.

### YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

Another perfect morning, with very little wind.

Adair vs. Inglis.—The first couple out were Adair and Inglis, and a very close game was expected. Both started shakily, Adair putting his tee shot into the bunker and Inglis only half hitting his. The hole was won by Inglis, who holed a long putt in 5. Adair won the next in 5, Inglis putting badly and Adair got 1 up at the 3rd with a useful 4. At the 4th, Adair got a fine drive while Inglis hooked his and was bunkered. He recovered well, and was on the green in 3, while Adair was over with his second, and short of the hole with his 3rd. Inglis laid him a stymie with his approach putt, and Adair putting weakly lost the hole. However, he won the next three holes in 4's, each hitting two good shots at the 7th and lying a yard from the green. Inglis should have got a hole back at the short 8th but his putting again let him down and a half in 4 resulted. Adair drove a very long ball at the 9th and was over the green with his second, while Inglis was just short, and laid his third about 4ft. from the hole. However, his putting again let him down, and the hole was halved in 5. Adair was thus 3 up at the turn. The 10th was halved in 5, Adair missing a 5 ft. putt for a win. Both were on the green at the Quarry, Adair about 4ft. from the hole and Inglis six yards short. The latter made a fine bid for a 2, his ball stopping on the lip, and Adair, afraid of laying himself a stymie, was content with a half in 3. Adair put his tee shot onto the green at the 12th, Inglis being too strong and to the left of the green, but he holed a fine putt for a 3 and another half resulted. Adair was now 3 up and 5 to go, and got a good drive at the 13th, while Inglis missed his tee shot and was in the bunker. He recovered finely and put his ball on to the green, having an excellent chance of securing a half, but his putter again failed him, and Adair won the hole in 4. The 14th was halved in 5 and Adair became dormy 4. The less said about Port Arthur the better. It is sufficient to say that Inglis won the hole in an indifferent 6. He got a good drive at the 16th while Adair hooked his over the road, but recovered well and was near the green with his second. Inglis was too strong with his second and weak with his third, while Adair was close to the hole and obtained a 4, thus winning the match by 4 up and 2 to play.

England vs. Monteith.—This was the last match to be played off in the second round of the Shield. England started with a steady 5 and became 2 up at the second, holing out in a fine 4, while Monteith missed two approach shots. However, the latter won the next two holes in 4 each, thus squaring the match. The 5th was halved in 4. England won the 6th in 5, the next two being halved in 5 and 3 respectively. At the 9th, Monteith overran the green with his 3rd, England having done the same with his second, and the latter eventually won the hole in 5 with the aid of a stymie. England was 2 up at the turn. The 10th was halved in 5, but Monteith got a hole back at the 11th, England taking 3 putts. However, England won the next with a long putt for a 3, Monteith missing a 6-footer. The 13th was halved in a somewhat shaky 4, but England won the 14th in 5 to 6, both players missing their seconds badly. Port Arthur was halved in an indifferent 6, Monteith taking 3 putts which left England dormy 3. Monteith won the 16th in an excellent 4, but could only secure a half in 4 at the 17th, thus losing the match 2 and 1.

The re-played match between Begbie and R. Boyd was also played off this morning, and resulted in a narrow win for Begbie, who holed a long putt for the hole from the edge of the green at the 18th. Begbie was 2 up at the turn, and became 3 up and 7 to play, but Boyd squared the match at the 17th, Begbie winning the last as stated.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The following are the results in the second round of the Captain's Cup :—

MacGeorge, walked over, Pipe scratching.
Bedwell beat Duxbury, 4and 3.
Montgomery beat Curry, 5 and 4.
Johnston beat Nichols, 3 and 1.
Tennant beat Gilbert, 3 and 2.
Scotson beat Watts, 7 and 6.
Harrison beat Kidd, 2 and 1.
Pooley beat Russ, 5 and 3.

LADIES' FOURSOMES.

One match in the Ladies' Foursomes was played off this morning, Mrs. Baynes and Mrs. Scott beating Mrs. Stanley Reed and Mrs. Harrison by 4 and 2.

Two matches in the Ladies' foursomes were played off later, resulting in Mrs Nicholls and Mrs. Pooley beating Mrs. Baynes and Mrs Scott by 3 and Mrs Inglis and Mrs. MacGeorge winning from Mrs Froom and Mrs Underhill by 1 up.

### FOURSOMES—THIRD ROUND.

The following telegrams, describing Wednesday afternoon's play, were delayed in transmission, and were received by us too late for publication in our issue of yesterday.

Play in the third round of the foursomes was continued when four matches were completed. It was another lovely afternoon, but it was rather hot.

Nicholls and Mackay v. Adair and England.—The latter couple, who were conceding their opponents six strokes, started well taking the first two holes in 5 and 4. The 3rd was halved in 5 and the 4th in 6, Adair missing a short putt. The 5th was also halved with the aid of a stroke, but Adair and England increased their lead to 3 up at the 6th, and won the 7th also in 5. The 8th they lost, but gained a half at the 9th and turned 3 up. At the 10th Adair pulled his tee shot, but England played a beautiful mashie to within three yards of the hole and won the hole in 4. Nicholls and Mackay secured a half at the short 11th, with the aid of a stroke, and the 12th and 13th were halved in 4 each. Nicholls and Mackay got the 14th, however, and reduced their opponents' lead to 3 up. At the 15th, Mackay missed his drive and England followed suit. Both couples took 4 more to reach the green, and Nicholls and Mackay won the hole with the aid of their stroke. Adair and England were thus 2 up and 3 to play, and winning the 16th in a good 4 secured the match by 3 and 2.

MacGeorge and Lynch-Blosse vs. Pooley and Inglis.—This was a very close and exciting match, the latter couple winning on the last green. They received seven strokes from their opponents, and the first hole was halved. MacGeorge and Lynch-Blosse secured the second with the aid of a stroke, and halving the 3rd increased their lead to 2 up at the 4th, again being helped by a stroke. The 5th was halved and the leaders won the 6th, becoming 3 up. They halved the 7th and 8th and won the 9th in 5, turning 4 up. Inglis and Pooley got a hole back at the 10th with a fine 3, but played the 11th badly and lost it in 4. However, they won the 12th in 4 to their opponents' 5. The 13th was halved and Inglis and Pooley got back another hole at the 4th, reducing their deficit to 2 down. The 15th was halved and Inglis and Pooley reduced their opponents' lead to one hole at the 16th. MacGeorge and Lynch-Blosse, however, managed to halve the next two holes, the 17th with the aid of a stroke, and won by 1 up.

Nicholson and Watts vs. Monteith and Cochrane—Another close and interesting match. The former were receiving seven strokes, and Monteith and Cochrane won the first and third holes and with halves at the 2nd and 4th were 2 up. Nicholson and Watts got a hole back at the 5th, but lost their advantage again at the 6th, becoming 2 down. The 7th was halved, and Monteith and Cochrane increased their lead to 3 up at the 8th. Monteith duffed his drive at the 9th, and he and his partner turned 2 up. The 10th went to Nicholson and Watts, but they lost the short 11th, Watts missing his tee shot badly. The 12th was halved and at the 13th Monteith holed a 10 yard putt for a half in 3, Nicholson being dead with his approach. Monteith and Cochrane were still 2 up and at the 14th Nicholson and Watts reduced their disadvantage to 1 up. At Port Arthur Nicholson holed a long putt for a win and squared the match. He and Watts also pulled off the 16th and were thus 1 up for the first time. The match came to an end at the next hole where Monteith and Cochrane were putting badly. The result thus was a win for Watts and Nicholson by 2 and 1.

Kennedy and Ogilvy vs. Scotson and Smith.—The latter were receiving five strokes. Kennedy and Ogilvy won the first hole, the 2nd being halved with the aid of a stroke At the 4th they increased their lead to 2 up but lost the 5th. At the 6th Ogilvy holed out with a mashie in 3, which made his side 2 up, but their advantage was lost at the 7th hole. The 8th and 9th were halved, Kennedy and Ogilvy thus being 1 up at the turn. They then proceeded to win the next 5 holes, finishing the match at the 14th by 6 and 4.

The 1st was halved in 4, and the 14th, too halved in 4, but Tennant won the 14th in a good 4. Scotson was thus 3 up and 4 to play. Tennant won Port Arthur with the aid of his stroke, but Scotson finished the match at the 16th with a fine 4 winnings by 3 up and 2 to play.

### THE SEMI FINALS.

The course is beginning to get very hard owing to the absence of rain, and the greens are rather fiery and trumpy. The two semi-final matches of the foursomes were played off—MacGeorge and Lynch-Blosse v. Adair and England. The former couple were receiving 8 strokes and started well by winning the first hole. The second they halved with the aid of a stroke, but Adair and England got on level terms at the 3rd. Adair pulled his drive at the 4th, and the ball was lying badly. England was short with his second, but they were in the green in 3, their opponents also being on in 3. Adair holed a two-yard putt for a 5, but Lynch-Blosse missed, but secured a half with the aid of a stroke at the 5th. England hit a fine drive, his ball lying just underneath the bank. MacGeorge only half hit his drive and Lynch-Blosse was short with his second. Adair put his second on the green about 4 yards from the hole, and MacGeorge was too strong with his 3rd, Lynch-Blosse having to play 2 more off the bank. England was about 5 feet over the hole. Adair laid the ball dead, and then England missed a 9-inch putt, the long handicap pair winning the hole, with the aid of a stroke. Adair and England were down, but they got square at the 6th, Lynch-Blosse pulling his drive badly. They gained another hole at the long putt in 5. At the 8th, Lynch-Blosse and MacGeorge got on terms again. The 9th was halved in 5, and they were all square at the turn.

At the 10th Adair and England got 1 up, and were 2 up at the quarry, in spite of having to give away a stroke. Lynch-Blosse hit a beautiful shot on to the green at the 12th, Adair being to the left of the green. Adair and Lynch-Blosse were both left with putts of about 7 feet for a 3, the latter holing his and Adair lipping the hole. The 13th was halved in 4 and at the next hole, in spite of a missed drive, MacGeorge and Lynch-Blosse succeeded in winning the hole with his aid of a stroke.

At Port Arthur, Adair and England first managed to secure a half, although giving away a stroke, and they won the 16th in 4. England was too strong with his drive at the cotton field, and Lynch-Blosse and his partner won the hole and squared the match.

At the last hole, Lynch-Blosse topped his drive, while Adair hit a beauty. MacGeorge was short, and to the right England being also short and only just over the ditch. Lynch-Blosse left his partner a 6-yard putt, while Adair was about 2 yards from the hole. With the 3rd MacGeorge was over and, England finished the match by holing a good putt for 4.

Kennedy and Ogilvy V. Nicholson and Watts.—The former were giving away 5 strokes. The first 3 holes went to Nicholson and Watts, but Kennedy and Ogilvy got a hole back at the 4th and succeeded in winning the 5th in a fine 3. The 6th was halved. Kennedy also put down a long putt for a half at the 7th, Watts and Nicholson thus being 1 up. They got another hole up at the 8th, with the aid of their stroke, and also won the 9th in a good 4, turning 3 up—They increased their lead to 4 up at the 10th, but were reduced to 2 up. Kennedy and Ogilvy winning the 11th and 19th with a good 2 at the quarry.

The 13th was won by Nicholson and Watts, and the 14th being halved the they were thus 3 up and 4 to play.

The match came to an end at Port Arthur, Nicholson and Watts winning the hole in 5, and being then 4 up and 3 to play.

Captain's Cup—3rd round.

There matches were played off resulting as follows :—

Montegomery v. Johnstone.—The latter was in receipt of 8 strokes. Montgomery won the first and stood 2 up at the 3rd. In and out play followed, and Johnstone was 1 up at the 8th, but lost the 9th Montgomery getting a 4. Johnstone became 2 up at the 12th and the next two were halved. He became dormy 3 at Port Arthur, and finally won on the 17th green by 3 and 1.

Pooley v Harrison.—The former allowed 7 strokes, and Harrison was 2 up by the time the 5th hole was reached. He became 4 up at the 8th, but lost the 9th and turned 3 up. He eventually won the match by 6 and 5.

Tennant v. Scotson.—The former was in receipt of 2 strokes and his opponent started even by winning the first in 4. Scotson was 1 up at the 4th, and kept his lead up to the 8th, increasing it to 2 up at the 9th. He won the 10th in 5, and the 9th He won the 10th in 5, and the quarry in 2, thus standing 4 up and 7 to play.

### THE BOMBAY BANGLE.

During the last two days, the ladies have been playing for the Bombay Bangle, the conditions being an eclectic competition over 4 rounds of the 9 hole course.

An unfortunate mistake was made the Bombay Bangle competition. The handicaps for 18 holes were posted on the board in error instead of thes for 9 holes and the result was also posted showing Mrs Tennaul as winner. A revised list was issued this morning, the results being as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Baynes... | 32 | +1 1-2 | =33 1-2 |
| Mrs. Pooley... | 38 | —3 | =35. |
| Mrs. MacGeorge... | 40 | —5 | =35. |
| Mrs. Nicholls..... | 42 | —7 | =35 |
| Mrs. Inglis..... | 36 | —0 | =36. |
| Mrs. Tenant..... | 47 | —10 | =27. |
| Mrs. Scott..... | 41 | —3 | =38 |
| Mrs. Harrison..... | 45 | —6 | =39 |
| Mrs. Pipe..... | 52 | —12 | =40 |
| Mrs. Reed..... | 51 | —6 | =45 |

## CIRCKET.

### TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB vs. GRINDLAY Co. C. C.

This League match was played on the "Oval" on Saturday the 6th instant, and resulted in a victory for the former by 54 runs. Edwards for the Telegraphs took 6 wickets for 7 runs and D'Silva 3 for 11.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rodrigues, b Mistry ... ... | 0 |
| Castell, b Mistry ... ... ... | 0 |
| Moore, c Dataram b Mistry | 21 |
| D'Silva, run out ... ... ... | 1 |
| Francis, b Khambatta ... | 1 |
| Sorris, c Bhagwager b Mistry | 21 |
| Greene b Mistry ... ... ... | 4 |
| Edwards, c Daji b Mistry | 2 |
| Bullock, b Mistry ... ... | 0 |
| Braganza not out ... ... | 8 |
| D'Souza, Leo run out ... | 4 |
| Extras... | 11 |
| Total... | 73 |

GRINDLAY CO. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mistry, c Moore b D'Silva | 0 |
| Karanjia, run out... ... | 0 |
| Shapurji, b Edwards ... ... | 0 |
| Khambatta, c Francis b D'Silva | 0 |
| Unwalla, b Edwards ... ... | 7 |
| Limji, b Edwards ... ... | 1 |
| Daji, c Greene b D'Silva ... | 1 |
| Antia, b Edwards ... ... | 2 |
| Dataram, b Edwards ... ... | 0 |
| Framji, c Rodrigues b Edwards... | 4 |
| Bhagwagor, not out ... ... | 2 |
| Extras... ... | 2 |
| Total... | 19 |

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## CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

### SECOND MATCH IN THE QUADRANGULAR CONTESTS.

### GOOD DISPLAY BY HINDUS.

### EUROPEANS FALL AWAY IN FIRST INNINGS.

Yesterday was a Parsi holiday, and a tremendous crowd witnessed this second game of the Quadrangular Matches. All the stands and tents were packed to suffocation by cricket enthusiasts, who were unstinted in their applause of all the good points of the game. The Europeans are unfortunate this year inasmuch as no less than 15 refusals were sent in to the Selection Committee, and it was not till the last minute that the team was finally selected. The Europeans opened well and 95 runs for 5 wickets was quite respectable, but after that the rot set in and the remaining wickets fell for 24 runs. One would have wished to see Dobbie put in earlier as he is a run-getter, and has not had much chance this season to show his skill with the willow. The Hindus replied to their opponents' total of 119, with 156 for 7 wickets, and they are in a comfortable position. At one time it appeared that the Europeans would never get the Hindus out so well did Divekar and Pai bat. The first wicket fell at 80 and the second at 95. Then a change came over the spirit of the game, and the next four wickets fell for 31 runs. For the Europeans, Haughton (16) Christie (20) and F. Stileman (37) batted confidently, but the others did not come up to the scratch, Divekar (47) and Pai (39) put up a most useful stand of 80 for the first wicket, for the Hindus, and later Sempre added his valuable quota of 26. Most of the runs made by the Hindus were scored on the leg side and another fielder on the leg boundary would probably have saved the Europeans thirty or forty runs. The ground was in excellent condition and did not "kick", as much as in the previous game.

### THE GAME.

Winning the toss the Europeans took first knock, sending in Haughton and Maclaren to open their account. Baloo bowled the first over from the northern end, followed by Sempre from the Gymkhana end. Haughton drove Baloo's third delivery for a single, and secured an additional couple from an overthrow. The over yielded two more singles. Another couple was scored off Sempre's first over. Baloo then sent down a maiden, Maclaren refusing to be tempted by the tricky slow ones. Only one run was scored in the next two overs and a couple of singles off Sempre's next over brought up the first decade after a quarter of an hour's play. Haughton at last stepped out to a slow one from Baloo and drove him for 3 past cover. Maclaren followed with a single off the same bowler, who was once more despatched by Haughton to cover for a single. The second ball of Sempre's next over nearly found its way to Maclaren's stumps, and the fourth and last balls clean beat the batsman but without result. Twenty went up with a leg glance to the boundary by Haughton off Baloo, after half an hour's rather spiritless cricket.

Maclaren then put Sempre nicely to leg for a couple. He is a pretty bat to watch and has a graceful style. Once again in the same over, he put Sempre to mid-on for a couple. The bowling did not appear to be particularly difficult, but very probably the pitch did not help the bowlers. With the score at 25, Haughton let out at Sempre but did not quite get hold of the ball, and gave an easy chance to Chandarana at mid on (25—1—16).

### A TRICKY BALL.

Christie came in and opened with a single, followed by a lucky single by Maclaren through the slips. Baloo's next over brought about the dismissal of Maclaren. The batsman hit out at a ball which appeared to be wide of the off stump, but which whipped back and scattered the wickets to the astonishment of the batsman (27—2—8).

F. Stileman followed and batted the remainder of the over in a very uncertain manner. Sempre followed with a maiden, and a couple of singles off Baloo's next over brought 30 to the board. Christie evidently did not like Baloo's bowling, as he was always in two minds how to play it. The run-getting was very slow, 30 runs being made in three quarters of an hour, and mostly in singles. With the score at 35, Baloo was relieved by Talpade, whose first ball was driven for a couple by Stileman. The third ball was also driven to the on by the same batsman for a couple. Chandarana, a fast left-hand bowler, took Sempre's place from the Gymkhana end, and Christie brought up 40 with a cut in the slips for a single. It took exactly an hour to make the runs, and the game so far had been very uninteresting. Christie at last could not restrain himself, and let out at the last ball of Talpade's next over. The ball went a good way up but fell safely. Stileman then put Chandarana to leg for 3, and this was followed by a single by Christie off the same bowler. Fifty went up amid much clapping, with a cut in the slips by Christie off Telpade. The same batsman then neatly turned a short one from Chandarana to leg for 3. Baloo then resumed the attack in place of Talpade and tempted Christie with an apparently "juicy" one, which was skied dangerously near long-off. Sempre also resumed bowling from his former end and nearly caught Christie off his first ball. The batsman then hooked a short one from Sempre to the leg-boundary for 4. This was the second boundary of the game. Baloo sent down a maiden, his efforts to tempt Christie to hit being fruitless. The next decade went up with a glance to leg by Stileman, who immediately after scored his first boundary by lifting Sempre to the bowler's boundary. Talpade relieved Sempre when the score reached 67, and Stileman hit him to leg for 4 bringing up 70 after an hour and twenty minutes' play.

### A USEFUL STAND.

Christie at last hit out at Baloo and got a couple in the long field, but at the next ball was clean bowled by a ball he knew very little about. (73-3-20). Christie played a patient innings and shaped very well, considering this is only his second game in Bombay this season. The stand produced 46 runs and many changes were tried in the bowling before the partnership was severed. West, a Karachi man, was next and at once pulled Baloo to the leg boundary. Eighty went up from a hit to leg by Stileman off Talpade—all the runs being run out. Play had been in progress for an hour and a half, when Stileman cut Baloo very strongly to the off-boundary, and then drove him for a single. Another change was made in the bowling, Chandarana going on in place of Talpade, his last ball giving a single. The Presidency were batting much better than had been expected, and did not appear to be in any sort of hurry to get out. Ninety went up with a nice drive to the off for two by West off Baloo. The strong bowling talent of the Hindus appeared ineffective and the changes were being continually run on the bowling, until at last Stileman put up a ball from Chandarana in the slips and was held by Deodhar (95—4—37). Stileman was in over an hour for his runs and played all the bowling with great ease.

Phillips then partnerned West and was nearly bowled first ball. The second delivery of Baloo's next over scattered West's wickets, and five wickets were down for 95. (95—5—6). Colbeck filled the vacancy but lost his partner in the next over, Phillips being bowled all over his wickets in playing back to a good length ball from Chandarana (95—5—6).

### THINGS LOOK SERIOUS.

Matters were getting serious for the Presidency as the last 3 wickets had fallen without any further addition to the score. Sprott took Phillips' place and promptly put the first ball he received to leg for 3. The century went up after an hour and fifty minutes' play with a hook to the leg boundary by Colbeck off Baloo. In the next over from Chandarana Colbeck skied a ball to mid-off, the ball, however, falling out of reach of the fieldr. He then hit Chandarana to leg for 3,—a possible fourth run not being called by Sprott. Next over, however, Colbeck unfortunately stepped in front of a wicket to wicket break ball from Baloo and was given out leg before wicket. (109—7—10). Wilson followed in and blocked the last ball of the over. Another disaster attended the Presidency, Sprott in turning round to hook a very short-pitched ball from Chandarana missed the ball, and got in front of his wicket being out leg before wicket. (109—8—4). Dobbie was nineth wicket in and it was quite on the cards that the European innings would conclude before lunch. 110 was hoisted with a drive to the off by Dobbie for a single. It is difficult to understand why Dobbie is persistently sent in so late. He is very tall, has a good reach, and is a hitter of no mean calibre. Wilson let out at Chandarana and was nearly caught in the long field, two runs resulting. Two balls later he again hit out and obtained few runs from a leg stroke, but was clean bowled with Chandarana's next delivery (118—9—7). It was ten minutes to lunch time when the last man Byford went in. Dobbie lifted a ball from Baloo to long on, was dropped, and in attempting a double run Byford was run out.

### THE HINDUS' ESSAY.

It was just on 3 o'clock when the Hindus commenced their first innings sending in Divekar, and Pai to the bowling of Dobbie from the Gymkhana and Haughton from the northern end. Divekar at once started scoring, putting Dobbie away to leg for 2 in the first over. This was followed by a maiden over from Haughton. Pai then drove Dobbie to the off-boundary for 4. A couple of singles were scored off Haughton's next over and the first decade went up. The runs were coming quickly and the batsmen were running well between the wickets. The next boundary was scored off a short one from Haughton's next over, Pai putting the ball to the square leg-boundary. Haughton who could not find his length was taken off in favour of West. Pai pulled his first ball to leg for a single and turning to Dobbie despatched the first ball of his next over to the bowler's boundary, bringing twenty on the board. Dobbie could not find his length and a short one in the same over was pulled to the on by Pai for two. Next over Pai in attempting to drive Dobbie skied the ball to mid-off but the fielder could not quite get to it. A full pitch from West's next over was hit for a single towards the leg-boundary, Phillips saving the four. Thirty went up with a drive by Divekar to mid-off, after half an hour's play. Dobbie sent down a maiden over, all the balls being well to the off, and they were left severely alone by Pai. The bowling from both ends was not of the best and so Byford took charge of the attack from the Pavilion end. His 5th delivery was well cut to the boundary by Pai. Forty came up with a pull to leg by Divekar off a short one from Byford's next over.

### THE HALF CENTURY

A few singles were scored in the next over and then Divekar brought up the half by twice hooking short ones from Byford to the leg-boundary. Dobbie now came on in place of West from the northern end, and his fifth ball was snicked behind the wickets by Divekar for four, bringing up 60. The Hindus were scoring at a rapid rate and the bowling had no sting in it. The first ball of Byford's next over was pulled to the leg-boundary by Divekar who was playing an excellent game and severely punishing all the loose ones,—and there were many. The bowling up to the present consisted principally of short pitched balls to leg and batsmen improved considerably their season's average by promptly hooking them all to the leg-boundary. The next decade soon went up, and then Wilson attacked from the Gymkhana end. His first over was a maiden, but the first ball of his next over was a beautiful slow full pitch which was hit to the on-boundary by Pai. Wilson, however, made amends for this by bowling the same batsman two balls later with a beauty (80-1-39). Pai played an altrative innings and got his runs quickly—not sparing any of the loose ones sent down to him Deodhar filled the breach and Divekar pulled Wilson for five runs, one being short. A very confident appeal against Divekar for leg before in Wilson's next over was rejected by the umpire. West was now tried again from the northern end and a couple of runs were scored off his first over. Ninety went up with a splendid low to the on boundary drive by Divekar off Wilson, and then the tea gong sounded at 4-30 p. m., the Hindus having scored 92 in an hour and a half towards which total Divekar had 45 to his credit.

On resumption of play West continued the attack from the north end and bowled a maiden. The prospects of the Presidency were none too pleasing as there was a powerful array of batsmen still to come in. With the score at 95 West bowled Deodher with a trimmer (95 2 3). Vithal, a hard hitting bat, partnered Divekar who, however, was completely beaten by a splendid ball from Wilson, which took his middle stump (95-3-47) Divekhar played a splendid innings and seemed set for a century. The Presidency were "bucking up", and the tea interval seemed to have done them a world of good. Three balls later Wilson again found the wickets, bowling Metha the new batsman with a splendid ball (95—4—0). Sempre was next in and hit the last ball of the over to the on-boundary, Christie not being quick enough to intercept it. The century went up with much applause at 5 p. m., off a very wide ball by West on the leg side.

### INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Sempre then cut a short one from Wilson past cover for 3, Byford racing after the ball and saving the boundary. As the Hindus approached the Presidency score the excitement grew intense, the spectators applauding every stroke. 110 went up with a fluky stroke through the slips by Sempre off West. Turning to Wilson Sempre "slogged" him to the leg-boundary for 4 and the Hindu score was now one less than that of their opponents. West gave way to Dobbie who bowled Vithal with a splendid off break with his second ball. (118—5—4). Ganpat took his brother's place at the wickets and was beaten by the first ball he received but the wickets were untouched. He equalised the scores by scoring a single off the next ball, and Sempre brought up 120 by cutting the last ball of the over for a single. A fluky stroke to leg by Ganpat off Dobbie added 4 to the score, but the bowler had his revenge two balls later by getting the batsman out leg before wicket (126—6—5). Shivram took his brother's place and carefully lasted the over. A fierce cut to the boundary by Sempre off Wilson was stopped just in time by Byford who speeded across from third many and stopped the ball on the boundary. Four byes increased the score to 130.

Phillips now relieved Wilson with the leather—his initial over being a maiden. The next two overs produced only one run and the batsmen were evidently playing themselves in. Haughton then took Dobbie's place and a couple of singles resulted. Next over Shivram who had been in nearly half an hour for his two, was out leg before wicket to the first ball of Phillips's over. (137—7—2) Baloo took Shivram's place and brought up 140 with a fine drive to the on boundary of the third ball he received Sempre followed suit by driving Haughton magnificently past cover for four.

Baloo brought up 150 by hitting a slow leg fullpitch towards to the leg-boundary for 3. Sempre then helped himself to a single and Baloo pulled the next ball to leg for four. It was now 6 o'clock and the game was concluded for the day, with the score at 156 for 7 wickets, Sempre being 26 not out and Baloo 13 not out.

scorer:—

PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. J. MacLaren, b Baloo ... | 8 |
| Capt. Haughton, c Chandarana, b Sempre ... ... ... | 16 |
| E. E. Christie, b Baloo ... | 20 |
| F. F. Stileman, c Baloo, b Chandarana ... ... ... | 37 |
| S. E. West, b Baloo ... ... | 6 |
| G. C. Phillips, b Chandarana. | 0 |
| L. G. Colbeck, l-b-w, b Baloo ... | 10 |
| F. L. Sprott (Capt), l-b-w, b Chandarana ... ... ... | 4 |
| C. H. Wilson, b Chandarana.... | |
| G. S. Dobbie, not out ... ... | 3 |
| Sergt. Byford, run out... ... | 0 |
| Extras ... ... | 8 |
| Total ... | 119 |

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. K. Divekar, b Wilson ... | 47 |
| M. D. Pai, b Wilson ... ... | 30 |
| B. Deodher, b West ... ... | 3 |
| P. Vithal, b Dobbie ... ... | 4 |
| C. Mehta, b Wilson ... ... | 0 |
| H. S. Sempre, not out ... ... | 26 |
| P. Ganpat, l-b-w, b Dobbie ... | 5 |
| P. Shivram, l-b-w, b Phillips ... | 2 |
| P. Baloo, not out ... ... | 13 |
| Extras ... ... | 17 |
| Total (for 7 wickets) ... | 156. |

BOWLING.

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baloo ..... | 20.2 | 40 | 6 | 4 |
| Sempre ..... | 11 | 28 | 0 | 1 |
| Talpade ..... | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandarana ... | 10 | 25 | 1 | 4 |

PRESIDENCY.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dobbie ..... | 18 | 38 | 6 | 2 |
| Haughton ..... | 6 | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| West ..... | 12 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| Byford ..... | 4 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson ..... | 11 | 30 | 2 | 3 |
| Phillips ..... | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |

(Other Sport will be found on page 8.)

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THE
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Friday, 12th Sept. 1913.


## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

THE problem of the relation of crime and punishment is one that provides matter for unending discussion and though the century, that has passed since Elizabeth Fry commenced her work in the prisons, has seen great changes, it cannot be said that there is anything like unanimous agreement among the medical, and prison authorities, the legal profession and religious advocates. Several important Congresses have been held in England and other countries in the last thirty years, but there is still much ground that has scarcely been touched, or where it has been touched, it has not yielded the results that were hoped for. Opinion changes from decade to decade, and it is apparent from the papers which have been contributed at the meetings of the British Medical Association, held a few weeks ago, that we are far from truly understanding the problems related to this subject, and have yet a long way to go in order to meet the changing needs of modern social life in its relation to crime. It is, indeed, one of the most complex problems, for despite all the reforms carried out there is no apparent increase in crime, though the nature of the offences for which men are convicted, has changed considerably. When authorities hold opinions which are as wide as the poles the difficulties associated with the subject are increased. The three papers contributed by Dr. Scott, Dr. Mercier, and Sir Bryan Donkin on "The Origin of Crime," the "History of Crime and Punishment," and the "State Punishment of Crime", deal with several aspects of this problems which are of more than passing interest to the public.

Dr. Scott, in dealing with the history of crime and punishment, fully recognises the point of view of the class of people who liken crime to disease, and admits there are certain points of close resemblance, but he is insistent that in dealing with the criminal it is essential that we should avoid all maukish sentimentality. No measures should be neglected which have for their object the reformation of the criminal but there is need for greater stress being laid on the use of preventive methods, such as the improvement of social conditions. But when crime has been committed there must be some kind of punishment. In early times the avowed object was personal vengeance; but this aspect was later lost in the view that the offender owes somere-tribution to society for having broken its laws. In these days it is considered that punishment is meted out in order to protect society, and if possible, to deter the offender from committing similar acts in the future. The writer traced the history of the punishment of crime and showed how gradually views on the severity of it changed, while the old forms of unprofitable and irritating work have been abolished and others of an industrial nature introduced. Religion and education have received much attention, libraries have been added, and greater attention has been shown to the principles of hygiene by the introduction of a better diet, and drill exercises for the young prisoners. The classification of the prisoners has proved a means of preventing many who were there for minor offences associating with the older criminals who would have exerted a bad influence on them. In the direction of increased care of the young prisoners we may look for some good results and a diminution of crime. In dealing with the origin of crime Dr. Mercier, who is excepted as an authority on the subject points out that crime is a consequence of the social state. A person living in solitude could not commit a crime as there would be no social system to commit it against. If we belong to a society we must, for the good of that society, conform to certain laws which the community, as a whole, consider to be wise. Crime would, therefore, be the doing of a certain act, which, if everyone were to do, would be destructive, or at least detrimental to society. If theft or murder were committed by all, no social life would be possible; if we allowed the sanitary laws to be broken by all the social life would soon be destroyed, or at least suffer great detriment. Thus when men are drawn together by a natural, inborn instinctive desire for each others' company, they find laws are necessary, and the men who are not prepared to submit to those laws are striving to undermine the very system they have themselves raised. Nature provides many instances of this communal life, and nature lovers have told us how great sacrifices some of the members have to suffer for the good of the whole. It may be asked these communities in nature having reached such a high state of socialization does man fall behind? The reason is that man's socialization is of comparatively recent growth, and he has not yet lost the instincts and manners of his separate individual life. The selfish instincts are still unsubdued, and if the expression of this selfishness were allowed society could not exist. Certain crimes might only affect individuals and not the State directly, but if those crimes were done by every member, the system would soon be destroyed, and any attempt to obtain gratification for oneself at the expense of others must be met with stern punishment.

These points will be conceded by most, but on the kind of punishment which must be meted out opinions vary. Some argue that crime is the outcome of a vicious social system, some that criminality is a disease, and that the criminal must be looked upon in the light of a man being sinned against rather than sinning, and he is to be pitied than condemned. With these Dr. Donkin does not profess to deal, but takes it for granted that the offences against society must be punished. One theory advanced by advocates of prison reform is that the sole admissible object of the State dealing with crime is the reformation of the criminal. If that theory be carried to its logical conclusion, it will mean that the irreformable and incorrigible offenders ought not to be detained in the prisons, for loss of liberty is a very real infliction of punishment. The State has the right to punish, but the punishment should be regulated with regard not only to the degree of harm involved in the crime, but to the character and conditions of the individual law-breaker. He makes some suggestions with respect to the class vaguely known as 'political' offenders, and others who commit offences against society in the belief they are doing service to their religion or other object, and who are clearly suffering from some mental defect. He suggests that expert advice shall be sought so that those people shall not suffer more than is necessary for the social object in view, while those whose crimes are likely to do more damage may be certified as unfit for liberty thus putting an end to the frequently recurring sentences of imprisonment. He also suggests that every opportunity should be taken to reform, by training those youngsters who are potentially reformable offenders. The State has long since given up the position that its sole duty is to punish the criminal, but there may be a danger of forgetting that it is a necessary function if there is to be a strong social system.

**THE CHINESE REBELLION.**

THE China mail papers brought long, if not lucid, accounts of the progress of civil war and from these were reproduced sundry extracts in our news columns. Mandates by the Provisional President contain, perhaps, the most reliable version of what has been done if they could be stripped of their ornate trimmings. But that is a task of considerable difficulty. Concerning the attack on the Shanghai Arsenal we are told that "on the 15th day, Huang Hsing and others rose in rebellion at Nanking, and demanded, by telegraph, that the Brigade should evacuate the Arsenal. Every soldier of our force, being naturally loyal and brave, is a match for 100 (rebels). The rebel leaders, Chen Chi-mei and Niu Yung-shien, annexed Shanghai, coerced or instigated three regiments of the 61st Brigade, three regiments of Sungkiang troops, three regiments of infantry of the 31st Brigade, three regiments of the Fu Corps (Liu Fu-piao's), four regiments of Shanghai troops, one regiment of the Artillery Corps, two Regiments of the Guards of Tsen Chun-hsuan and 1,000 and more new recruits from the riff-raff to attack us on all sides for several days and nights. The Government troops made a stubborn defence, killing the majority of the desperadoes. The said rebel leaders gave license to their soldiers in burning and looting, thereby hurting the innocent people, as was graphically testified by both Chinese and foreign merchants. The said rebels need not be pitied even if they die." And in florid language we are told of the prompt reward of the leaders and men who were successful in dispersing the rebels. The Order of Merit was freely distributed, all officers of the marine and land forces were promoted a step in rank, the corporals and soldiers being given rewards and the wounded granted compensation on a liberal scale. In the fighting at Anhui we are told that the soldiers bravely fought a bloody battle, which was an uphill attack from start to finish, that they pressed forward unflinchingly and succeeded in utterly routing the enemy, having fought regardless of personal danger, in the interest of the country. "Hence the speedy achievement of such a signal success. They have truly exerted themselves with extraordinary zeal. Promotions were numerous and after the recovery of Hukao, captains became admirals, commanders captains in numbers, while one commodore was "endued with the brevet rank of Rear-Admiral of the Navy." Following Hupeh it is recorded that the suppression of the present rising by the Shayang rebels who suddenly invaded Chinchow, was achieved with wonderful rapidity, and, in consequence, the locality was saved from suffering a calamity. "Such a result is of vast importance to the whole province of Hupeh. The said Military Governor, Ting Wai, is hereby endued with the brevet rank of Field-Marshal." A similar honour was conferred on Su Shunch'o for resisting the rebellion. By the same mandate the Kiangsi provincial assembly is dissolved, its members being told that "the provincial assembly is the representative body of the people, and its every action should be based strictly upon the law and the desire of the people. The Kiangsi Provincial Assembly circulated a telegram on July 14, announcing its unlawful election of the Tutuh and a declaration that it had severed connexion with the Central Government. This was glaringly an act in contravention of popular opinion and destructive of the union of the nation. No law can protect such rebellious conduct." The loyal people are said to be "boiling with indignation" at the action of the Assembly and promise to elect its successor when the necessity for military activity has ended.

**THE FUTURE.**

RECOGNISING that the rebellion is practically at an end the newspapers discuss the futuer and the *Shanghai Mercury* declares that however blind to real facts Huang Hsing and his misguided friends have been there has been no misreading of them by the outer world. "Another such rising and the days of China's independence might end at once." Most of the endless uprisings during the long period of China's history have meant no threat to the country at large, sometimes the reverse. "But just now when there are so many waiting foes eager for nothing so much as the funeral bell of China's downfall, to raise the rebellion or to do anything still further to weaken her is for her sons a crime so black, so foolish and so wicked as to be classed with nothing but the worst of all conceivable crimes in Chinese eyes—parricide." If the country is to be divided, to become two republics instead of one, her enemies will have gained their point. Chinese statesmen cannot fail to recognise that her future has just been endangered by Huang Hsing. And our Shanghai contemporary speaks plain truth when it warns Chinamen that "unless China is really in the condition which some of her enemies declare she is—incapable of taking measures strong enough and wise enough for her own salvation—she should now be fully cognisant of the very palpable fact that if she is to stand against the outer world successfully, she must do it with a united front." But however strong and however willing may be those who would help her, no Power can do anything for China if she is determined on self-destruction. No treaties, no advice, no intervention can prevent that. If certain Powers made war on China for the express purpose of destroying her, other Powers might interfere, but if North is to be opposed to South, and East to West, nothing can prevent a catastrophe.

**THE AIRSHIP DISASTERS.**

IN spite of German official efforts to disparage criticism, the two successive accidents to Zeppelin airships must very materially reduce the reputation, which they had been making, for utility for fighting purposes Various reports have been issued as to the cause of the disaster to Zeppelin L I. The final and overwhelming cause of her destruction was, of course, the sudden and violent storm by which she was smitten, but a possible contributory cause appears to have been the fact that, sailing at such a high altitude, that she should be out of danger from shells, the cold caused an escape of gas from the balloon and also a shrinkage of the gas remaining. Thus the balloon must have lost some of its rigidity. The storm, which soon afterwards struck her, appears to have descended with such rapidity and violence that it seems probable that in any case the airship would have been destroyed, but certainly the flaccid state of the balloon would have been a great disadvantage had it been possible for her to attempt to struggle with the gale. The huge size of the craft left her at the mercy of the elements and she perished. Similar conditions, existing in a milder degree, were the cause of the accident to Zeppelin V. There was another sudden and unexpected current of air, enough to cause the airship to become violently out of control, and before she could be brought to rest again two lives had been lost. Ponderousness, causing an inability to move quickly in emergency and lack of control in sudden and strong winds are a source of danger to these huge craft, the seriousness of which cannot now be questioned. A most striking feature of the worse disaster is that, while they had a narrow escape, two waterplanes which were following the airship and had to experience the same circumstances were able to get in rapid motion promptly and to reach land in safety. This points plainly enough to the advantage which the aeroplane has over the large airship, not only in mobility but in stability under difficult or dangerous air conditions. In other countries but Germany it must turn increasing attention to the aeroplane rather than the airship, and will have a lesson for our own authorities, whose airship experiences have invariably been unhappy, but who are not yet entirely discouraged. Even in Germany the effect of these disasters must be to neutralise largely the reputation which the Zeppelins made during the manœuvres of a few months ago, and at the close of his career this must be a heavy blow to Count Zeppelin, who in spite of great success, has constantly been a victim of disappointment and misfortune.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### PRINCESS MARY AS COOK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The King and his guests are experiencing delightful weather in upper Deeside. One day his Majesty, with Princess Mary, Princes Albert, Henry, and George and Lord Rosebery, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby, equerries, and other members of the household, motored to Loch Muick, and enjoyed several hours' trout fishing. Loch Muich is situated at the head of the glen of that name, and is famed for its lonely situation and picturesque surroundings. The party enjoyed good sport, the fish being numerous, though of rather small size, and a good basket was obtained. The party lunched at the loch side at midday in true holiday fashion. A fire was lighted, and several of the newly taken trout were cooked by Princess Mary. His Majesty, who with the others greatly enjoyed the *al fresco* repost, was evidently much amused. The party returned to Balmoral late in the afternoon.

### ROYALTY.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie are also now in Scotland, having left Sandringham at the end of last week. On the 27th their Majesties, with Princess Victoria, leave, on the *Victoria and Albert*, for Copenhagen on their usual yearly visit to the Villa Hvidore. Queen Alexandra's stay abroad will be shorter this year, as her Majesty returns to England on October 11th in time for the Royal wedding on the 15th. It is reported, by the way, that Queen Alexandra's gift to the Duchess of Fife is a splendid diamond collar, and that the younger members of the Royal Family are uniting to present the bride with a crown of diamonds.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who with Princess Patricia are now on a visit to the Crown Princess of Sweden, and who return at the commencement of next month to stay with the King and Queen at Balmoral, are to leave for Canada almost immediately after Prince Arthur's wedding. It is a cause of the greatest satisfaction that the Duchess is, after all, to return to the Dominion, when only a short time ago it was considered impossible, in view of her serious illness, that she would be able to do so.

### THE KING'S TORCH BEARERS.

The King accompanied by Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Sir F. Ponsonby, and the Marquis de Soveral, arrived at Ballater, Deeside, from Ripon on Saturday morning. When the King emerged from the station the guard of honour, under Captain Oakley, gave the royal salute. His Majesty then inspected the guard and conversed with Captain Oakley before entering the motor car in waiting to convey him to Balmoral, which was reached about 9-15 a.m. The Balmoral Highlanders, about thirty strong, under Mr. John Michie, M.V.O., lined the avenue leading to the castle and accorded the king hearty Highland welcome. Queen Alexandra, with the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia and Princess Victoria, attended by Sir Dighton Probyn, arrived at Ballater in the evening from Sandringham on a brief visit to the King and Queen. The King motored from Balmoral and received the royal ladies on the platform. The royal party received an ovation from the large crowd assembled at the station. The Balmoral Highlanders were again drawn up at the castle entrance, each man bearing a torch. The flickering gleams silhouetting the figures of the Highlanders against the green foliage presented a weird spectacle. The torches were afterwards flung in a heap as a bonfire. The King, who wore Highland dress, the Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandria, the Dowager-Empress Marie, Princess Victoria, and other royalities attendCrathie Church yesterday. The royal party motored to Mar Lodge in the afternoon on a visit to the Princess Royal.

### THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

When the Duchess of Fife is married, every portion of the United Kingdom will, it is stated, be directly represented in her trousseau and accessories. Thus, the wedding gown is to be entirely of English silk the material for this now being woven in Spitalfields, while it will be trimmed with real Irish lace. Her Royal Highness's travelling frock will be of Highland tweed, while her wedding ring is to be manufactured of Welsh gold. It may be added that the wedding rings worn by both the Queen and the Princess Royal are likewise made from gold found in the Principality. It is the desire of both the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Fife, that, so far as is possible, the entire trousseau shall be manufactured of British materials, and very explicit directions have been given to this end. The bridesmaids' costumes will likewise be made in England.

The State Banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of the wedding is to be notable by reason of the fact that both Prince Albert and Princess Mary are expected to be present. There will be a very large assembly of the Royal family, and the invitations will be limited for the most part to the official and diplomatic circles and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The only toast offered will be that of "The health of the young couple," proposed by the King.

### AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean to Miss Ella Prendergast, daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., and the marriage will take place quietly at Richmond next month. Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who is sixty-five years of age, has had an adventurous career. He was a subaltern in the British Army stationed at Gibralter when he paid a visit one day in 1876 to Tangier, where the British Minister asked him if he would accept the post of instructor to the Sultan's troops. Sir Harry immediately resigned his commission, returned to Tangier, and became the Sultan's right-hand man. His most famous exploit was his capture by the brigand Raisuli in 1907 when sent on a mission by the Sultan to negotiate a peace and pardon for the outlaw. He was kept in imprisonment for seven months while Raisuli was trying to come to terms over the ransom to be paid. His hiding-place was always being changed, and he suffered extraordinary privation. "I was mad with sorrow and shame when I found myself a prisoner," he told a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* after his release. A ransom of £20,000 was paid for him. His salary as instructor was said to have been £7,000, and he became Moorish Commander-in-Chief. He introduced bag pipes and the hansom-cab into Morocco. Kaid Maclean married Miss Catherine Coe, a Spanish lady in 1882. General Sir Harry Prendergast, the bride's father, died in July. He annexed Burma, a country larger than France, to the British Empire, and dethroned the infamous King Thebaw.

### WHAT IS AN IDOL ?

What is an idol? We have received this word from the classic age of Greece and Rome. The "eidolon" of the Greeks and the "idolum" of the Romans meant the same thing—an image present to the mind of an object or person. By an easy and natural passage, the term comes to signify not merely the image in the mind, but the concrete, substantial form which the same image has received from the artificer. Hence the worship of idols by certain laggard tribes and nations. A curious figure—human or animal—is held sacred, feared, worshipped. It is the rude embodiment in wood, or brass, or gold, or marble of a mental conception, which ignorant people cannot understand unless it shall be presented to them as a figure to be seen to be be handled. Such idols fall when some higher light breaks upon the heathen mind. The idols are then destroyed. Things invisible to the eye are then perceived as images in the mind.

Time restricts strangely the usage of words. Our word "idol" is now, in common parlance, the most convenient symbol for our pattern man or woman for our model youth or maiden, for our most beautiful and best among little children. Your idol is a person of whom you carry an image in the mind as spotless, as incapable of stooping to deeds unjust and ignoble of deceiving innocence to its irreparable injury. If in time you discover that the persons so idolised is far from spotless, or that he has soiled his character with wrong-doing, or that he has surrendered to some foul temptation, your idol has fallen. It is then for you as if the sun had passed under an eclipse. The brilliant day has changed in your outlook into the night darksome and dreary. For the moment you give existence up for a failure. From you the joy of life has departed.

### NOVEL SKIRTS FOR CHICAGO'S POLICEWOMEN.

Chicago's policewomen are still giving satisfaction; but the fear is expressed that they will be handicapped by their dress whenever it is necessary to give chase to a run-away. In order to overcome this handicap, a model skirt has been designed and submitted to all the police authorities supplementing their staff by engaging lady constables. The skirt seems to be just like any other ultra-tight garment until the necessity arises for chasing a wrong-doer trying to escape. Then the policewoman pulls a string and immediately the skirt becomes a pair of Zouave's trousers, in which she can run with freedom and ease. When the quarry is run to earth it is the work of a moment of change the trousers into a uniform skirt.

### THE LATEST FREAK PICNIC.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's fifty-dollar picnic, according to despatches from Newport, will furnish a succes de nouveaute not less entertaining and original than the famous "billion-dollar ball." All the ladies will be attired as milkmaids, and the gentlemen as rustics. It will be a real old-fashioned outing in the open country, to which guests will ride in farmers' waggons littered with hay, the ladies carrying milkpails and the gentlemen pitchforks. Each guest (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* will contribute £10 to the general expenses of the outing, and a magnificent luncheon will be carried in automobile waggonettes, fitted with stoves and iceboxes. There will be dancing on the greensward, and a cabaret show will be provided by amateur talent.

### A TROUSERS CENTENARY.

This year sees the hundredth anniversary of the introduction into this country of the wearing of trousers. They are said to have ushered in by the French Resolution, but were, of course, known many ages before, though for centuries they had been out of fashion and use. The ancient Greeks and Romans were struck most forcibly with the fact that the northern barbarians wore trousers. Beau Brummell was one of the pioneers in the wearing of these nether garments, and a striking feature of his dress is said to have been the tight-fitting black trousers, buttoned at the ankle, which he wore. After the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington introduced the more modern form, but the trousers of his day were cut over the boot at the instep, and at first were open at the bottom and fastened by loops, but afterwards were strapped tight under the boot, similar to the modern form of spats. He had to pay the penalty for his daring, however, for it is on record that he was refused admission to Almack's because he insisted on wearing trousers. The innovation was greatly opposed by the clergy and the universities, and it was not until 1829 that the wearing of them became common. Even when they were thoroughly established as the correct garment to wear they were not recognised as part of a gentleman's evening dress, and to this day the ancient form of knee-breeches is regarded as the more aristocratic garment, forming part of the Court dress and the State dress of the Lord Mayor of London. The word "trousers" when it first appeared in the English language was used to denote the leg-garments of the Irish (trews).

### MILL GIRLS AND MILLINERY.

Society may have left London, but the city is not devoid of fashions. A whole host of visitors has come to London seeking fashions of their own. These (says the *Daily Sketch* are the girls of the industrial North, who work hard all the year round to be resplendent for a brief fortnight, and carry home to dull streets in mill-land a little of the colour of their holidays.

"Working girls have been coming to us since just before Bank Holiday buing hats at anything from £2 to £4," said a Sloane Street milliner. "Their favourites are the latest thing in mode and style alike, and with their tulle trimmings they insist on having ospreys and paradise plumes.

"They are not like the London factory girl, who merely wishes for a large feather, and does not care for style, even if she could afford to pay for it. They want style."

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THE
# Bombay Gazette
Friday, 12th Sept. 1913.


## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

THE problem of the relation of crime and punishment is one that provides matter for unending discussion and though the century, that has passed since Elizabeth Fry commenced her work in the prisons, has seen great changes, it cannot be said that there is anything like unanimous agreement among the medical, and prison authorities, the legal profession and religious advocates. Several important Congresses have been held in England and other countries in the last thirty years, but there is still much ground that has scarcely been touched, or where it has been touched, it has not yielded the results that were hoped for. Opinion changes from decade to decade, and it is apparent from the papers which have been contributed at the meetings of the British Medical Association, held a few weeks ago, that we are far from truly understanding the problems related to this subject, and have yet a long way to go in order to meet the changing needs of modern social life in its relation to crime. It is, indeed, one of the most complex problems, for despite all the reforms carried out there is no apparent increase in crime, though the nature of the offences for which men are convicted, has changed considerably. When authorities hold opinions which are as wide as the poles the difficulties associated with the subject are increased. The three papers contributed by Dr. Scott, Dr. Mercier, and Sir Bryan Donkin on "The Origin of Crime," the "History of Crime and Punishment," and the "State Punishment of Crime", deal with several aspects of this problems which are of more than passing interest to the public.

Dr. Scott, in dealing with the history of crime and punishment, fully recognises the point of view of the class of people who liken crime to disease, and admits there are certain points of close resemblance, but he is insistent that in dealing with the criminal it is essential that we should avoid all maukish sentimentality. No measures should be neglected which have for their object the reformation of the criminal but there is need for greater stress being laid on the use of preventive methods, such as the improvement of social conditions. But when crime has been committed there must be some kind of punishment. In early times the avowed object was personal vengeance; but this aspect was later lost in the view that the offender owes somere-tribution to society for having broken its laws. In these days it is considered that punishment is meted out in order to protect society, and if possible, to deter the offender from committing similar acts in the future. The writer traced the history of the punishment of crime and showed how gradually views on the severity of it changed, while the old forms of unprofitable and irritating work have been abolished and others of an industrial nature introduced. Religion and education have received much attention, libraries have been added, and greater attention has been shown to the principles of hygiene by the introduction of a better diet, and drill exercises for the young prisoners. The classification of the prisoners has proved a means of preventing many who were there for minor offences associating with the older criminals who would have exerted a bad influence on them. In the direction of increased care of the young prisoners we may look for some good results and a diminution of crime. In dealing with the origin of crime Dr. Mercier, who is excepted as an authority on the subject points out that crime is a consequence of the social state. A person living in solitude could not commit a crime as there would be no social system to commit it against. If we belong to a society we must, for the good of that society, conform to certain laws which the community, as a whole, consider to be wise. Crime would, therefore, be the doing of a certain act, which, if everyone were to do, would be destructive, or at least detrimental to society. If theft or murder were committed by all, no social life would be possible; if we allowed the sanitary laws to be broken by all the social life would soon be destroyed, or at least suffer great detriment. Thus when men are drawn together by a natural, inborn instinctive desire for each others' company, they find laws are necessary, and the men who are not prepared to submit to those laws are striving to undermine the very system they have themselves raised. Nature provides many instances of this communal life, and nature lovers have told us how great sacrifices some of the members have to suffer for the good of the whole. It may be asked these communities in nature having reached such a high state of socialization does man fall behind? The reason is that man's socialization is of comparatively recent growth, and he has not yet lost the instincts and manners of his separate individual life. The selfish instincts are still unsubdued, and if the expression of this selfishness were allowed society could not exist. Certain crimes might only affect individuals and not the State directly, but if those crimes were done by every member, the system would soon be destroyed, and any attempt to obtain gratification for oneself at the expense of others must be met with stern punishment.

These points will be conceded by most, but on the kind of punishment which must be meted out opinions vary. Some argue that crime is the outcome of a vicious social system, some that criminality is a disease, and that the criminal must be looked upon in the light of a man being sinned against rather than sinning, and he is to be pitied than condemned. With these Dr. Donkin does not profess to deal, but takes it for granted that the offences against society must be punished. One theory advanced by advocates of prison reform is that the sole admissible object of the State dealing with crime is the reformation of the criminal. If that theory be carried to its logical conclusion, it will mean that the irreformable and incorrigible offenders ought not to be detained in the prisons, for loss of liberty is a very real infliction of punishment. The State has the right to punish, but the punishment should be regulated with regard not only to the degree of harm involved in the crime, but to the character and conditions of the individual law-breaker. He makes some suggestions with respect to the class vaguely known as 'political' offenders, and others who commit offences against society in the belief they are doing service to their religion or other object, and who are clearly suffering from some mental defect. He suggests that expert advice shall be sought so that these people shall not suffer more than is necessary for the social object in view, while those whose crimes are likely to do more damage may be certified as unfit for liberty thus putting an end to the frequently recurring sentences of imprisonment. He also suggests that every opportunity should be taken to reform, by training those youngsters who are potentially reformable offenders. The State has long since given up the position that its sole duty is to punish the criminal, but there may be a danger of forgetting that it is a necessary function if there is to be a strong social system.

**THE CHINESE REBELLION.**

THE China mail papers brought long, if not lucid, accounts of the progress of civil war and from these were repreduced sundry extracts in our news columns. Mandates by the Provisional President contain, perhaps, the most reliable version of what has been done if they could be stripped of their ornate trimmings. But that is a task of considerable difficulty. Concerning the attack on the Shanghai Arsenal we are told that "on the 15th day, Huang Hsing and others rose in rebellion at Nanking, and demanded, by telegraph, that the Brigade should evacuate the Arsenal. Every soldier of our force, being naturally loyal and brave, is a match for 100 (rebels). The rebel leaders, Chen Chi-mei and Niu Yung-chien, annexed Shanghai, coerced or instigated three regiments of the 61st Brigade, three regiments of Sungkiang troops, three regiments of infantry of the 31st Brigade, three regiments of the Fu Corps (Liu Fu-piao's), four regiments of Shanghai troops, one regiment of the Artillery Corps, two Regiments of the Guards of Tsen Chun-hsuan and 1,000 and more new recruits from the riff-raff to attack us on all sides for several days and nights. The Government troops made a stubborn defence, killing the majority of the desperadoes. The said rebel leaders gave license to their soldiers in burning and looting, thereby hurting the innocent people, as was graphically testified by both Chinese and foreign merchants. The said rebels need not be pitied even if they die." And in florid language we are told of the prompt reward of the leaders and men who were successful in dispersing the rebels. The Order of Merit was freely distributed, all officers of the marine and land forces were promoted a step in rank, the corporals and soldiers being given rewards and the wounded granted compensation on a liberal scale. In the fighting at Anhui we are told that the soldiers bravely fought a bloody battle, which was an uphill attack from start to finish, that they pressed forward unflinchingly and succeeded in utterly routing the enemy, having fought regardless of personal danger, in the interest of the country. "Hence the speedy achievement of such a signal success. They have truly exerted themselves with extraordinary zeal. Promotions were numerous and after the recovery of Hukao, captains became admirals, commanders captains in numbers, while one commodore was "endued with the brevet rank of Rear-Admiral of the Navy." Following Hupeh it is recorded that the suppression of the present rising by the Shaysng rebels who suddenly invaded Chinchow, was achieved with wonderful rapidity, and, in consequence, the locality was saved from suffering a calamity. "Such a result is of vast importance to the whole province of Hupeh. The said Military Governor, Ting Wai, is hereby endued with the brevet rank of Field-Marshal." A similar honour was conferred on Su Shunch'o for resisting the rebellion. By the same mandate the Kiangsi provincial assembly is dissolved, its members being told that "the provincial assembly is the representative body of the people, and its every action should be based strictly upon the law and the desire of the people. The Kiangsi Provincial Assembly circulated a telagram on July 14, announcing its unlawful election of the Tutuh and a declaration that it had severed connexion with the Central Government. This was glaringly an act in contravention of popular opinion and destructive of the union of the nation. No law can protect such rebellious conduct." The loyal people are said to be "boiling with indignation" at the action of the Assembly and promise to elect its successor when the necessity for military activity has ended.

**THE FUTURE.**

RECOGNISING that the rebellion is practically at an end the newspapers discuss the futuer and the *Shanghai Mercury* declares that however blind to real facts Huang Hsing and his misguided friends have been there has been no misreading of them by the outer world. "Another such rising and the days of China's independence might end at once." Most of the endless uprisings during the long period of China's history have meant no threat to the country at large, sometimes the reverse. "But just now when there are so many waiting foes eager for nothing so much as the funeral bell of China's downfall, to raise the rebellion or to do anything still further to weaken her is for her sons a crime so black, so foolish and so wicked as to be classed with nothing but the worst of all conceivable crimes in Chinese eyes—parricide." If the country is to be divided, to become two republics instead of one, her enemies will have gained their point. Chinese statesmen cannot fail to recognise that her future has just been endangered by Huang Hsing. And our Shanghai contemporary speaks plain truth when it warns Chinamen that "unless China is really in the condition which some of her enemies declare she is—incapable of taking measures strong enough and wise enough for her own salvation—she should now be fully cognisant of the very palpable fact that if she is to stand against the outer world successfully, she must do it with a united front." But however strong and however willing may be those who would help her, no Power can do anything for China if she is determined on self-destruction. No treaties, no advice, no intervention can prevent that. If certain Powers made war on China for the express purpose of destroying her, other Powers might interfere, but if North is to be opposed to South, and East to West, nothing can prevent a catastrophe.

**THE AIRSHIP DISASTERS.**

IN spite of German official efforts to disparage criticism, the two successive accidents to Zeppelin airships must very materially reduce the reputation, which they had been making, for utility for fighting purposes Various reports have been issued as to the cause of the disaster to Zeppelin L 1. The final and overwhelming cause of her destruction was, of course, the sudden and violent storm by which she was smitten, but a possible contributory cause appears to have been the fact that, sailing at such a high altitude, that she should be out of danger from shells, the cold caused an escape of gas from the balloon and also a shrinkage of the gas remaining. Thus the balloon must have lost some of its rigidity. The storm, which soon afterwards struck her, appears to have descended with such rapidity and violence that it seems probable that in any case the airship would have been destroyed, but certainly the flaccid state of the balloon would have been a great disadvantage had it been possible for her to attempt to struggle with the gale. The huge size of the craft left her at the mercy of the elements and she perished. Similar conditions, existing in a milder degree, were the cause of the accident to Zeppelin V. There was another sudden and unexpected current of air, enough to cause the airship to become violently out of control, and before she could be brought to rest again two lives had been lost. Ponderousness, causing an inability to move quickly in emergency and lack of control in sudden and strong winds are a source of danger to these huge craft, the seriousness of which cannot now be questioned. A most striking feature of the worse disaster is that, while they had a narrow escape, two waterplanes which were following the airship and had to experience the same circumstances were able to get in rapid motion promptly and to reach land in safety. This points plainly enough to the advantage which the aeroplane has over the large airship, not only in mobility but in stability under difficult or dangerous air conditions. In other countries but Germany it must turn increasing attention to the aeroplane rather than the airship, and will have a lesson for our own authorities, whose airship experiences have invariably been unhappy, but who are not yet entirely discouraged. Even in Germany the effect of these disasters must be to neutralise largely the reputation which the Zeppelins made during the manœuvres of a few months ago, and at the close of his career this must be a heavy blow to Count Zeppelin, who in spite of great success, has constantly been a victim of disappointment and misfortune.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### PRINCESS MARY AS COOK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The King and his guests are experiencing delightful weather in upper Deeside. One day his Majesty, with Princess Mary, Princes Albert, Henry, and George and Lord Rosebery. Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby, equerries, and other members of the household, motored to Loch Muick, and enjoyed several hours' trout fishing. Loch Muich is situated at the head of the glen of that name, and is famed for its lonely situation and picturesque surroundings. The party enjoyed good sport, the fish being numerous, though of rather small size, and a good basket was obtained. The party lunched at the loch side at midday in true holiday fashion. A fire was lighted, and several of the newly taken trout were cooked by Princess Mary. His Majesty, who with the others greatly enjoyed the *al fresco* repost, was evidently much amused. The party returned to Balmoral late in the afternoon.

### ROYALTY.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie are also now in Scotland, having left Sandringham at the end of last week. On the 27th their Majesties, with Princess Victoria, leave, on the *Victoria and Albert*, for Copenhagen on their usual yearly visit to the Villa Hvidore. Queen Alexandra's stay abroad will be shorter this year, as her Majesty returns to England on October 11th in time for the Royal wedding on the 15th. It is reported, by the way, that Queen Alexandra's gift to the Duchess of Fife is a splendid diamond collar, and that the younger members of the Royal Family are uniting to present the bride with a crown of diamonds.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who with Princess Patricia are now on a visit to the Crown Princess of Sweden, and who return at the commencement of next month to stay with the King and Queen at Balmoral, are to leave for Canada almost immediately after Prince Arthur's wedding. It is a cause of the greatest satisfaction that the Duchess is, after all, to return to the Dominion, when only a short time ago it was considered impossible, in view of her serious illness, that she would be able to do so.

### THE KING'S TORCH BEARERS.

The King accompained by Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Sir F. Ponsonby, and the Marquis de Soveral, arrived at Ballater, Deeside, from Ripon on Saturday morning. When the King emerged from the station the guard of honour, under Captain Oakley, gave the royal salute. His Majesty then inspected the guard and conversed with Captain Oakley before entering the motor car in waiting to convey him to Balmoral, which was reached about 9-15 a.m. The Balmoral Highlanders, about thirty strong, under Mr. John Michie, M.V.O., lined the avenue leading to the castle and accorded the king hearty Highland welcome. Queen Alexandra, with the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia and Princess Victoria, attended by Sir Dighton Probyn, arrived at Ballater in the evening from Sandringham on a brief visit to the King and Queen. The King motored from Balmoral and received the royal ladies on the platform. The royal party received an ovation from the large crowd assembled at the station. The Balmoral Highlenders were again drawn up at the castle entrance, each man bearing a torch. The flickering gleams silhouetting the figures of the Highlanders against the green foliage presented a weird spectacle. The torches were afterwards flung in a heap as a bonfire. The King, who wore Highland dress, the Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandria, the Dowager-Empress Marie, Princess Victoria, and other royalities attendCrathie Church yesterday. The royal party motored to Mar Lodge in the afternoon on a visit to the Princess Royal.

### THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

When the Duchess of Fife is married, every portion of the United Kingdom will, it is stated, be directly represented in her trousseau and accessories. Thus, the wedding gown is to be entirely of English silk the material for this now being woven in Spitalfields, while it will be trimmed with real Irish lace. Her Royal Highness's travelling frock will be of Highland tweed, while her wedding ring is to be manufactured of Welsh gold. It may be added that the wedding rings worn by both the Queen and the Princess Royal are likewise made from gold found in the Principality. It is the desire of both the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Fife, that, so far as is possible, the entire trousseau shall be manufactured of Bristish materials, and very explicit directions have been given to this end. The bridesmaids' costumes will likewise be made in England.

The State Banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of the wedding is to be notable by reason of the fact that both Prince Albert and Princess Mary are expected to be present. There will be a very large assembly of the Royal family, and the invitations will be limited for the most part to the official and diplomatic circles and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The only toast offered will be that of "The health of the young couple," proposed by the King.

### AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean to Miss Ella Prendergast, daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., and the marriage will take place quietly at Richmond next month. Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who is sixty-five years of age, has had an adventurous career. He was a subaltern in the British Army stationed at Gibralter when he paid a visit one day in 1876 to Tangier, where the British Minister asked him if he would accept the post of instructor to the Sultan's troops. Sir Harry immediately resigned his commission, returned to Tangier, and became the Sultan's right-hand man. His most famous exploit was his capture by the brigand Raisuli in 1907 when sent on a mission by the Sultan to negotiate a peace and pardon for the outlaw. He was kept in imprisonment for seven months while Raisuli was trying to come to terms over the ransom to be paid. His hiding-place was always being changed, and he suffered extraordinary privation. "I was mad with sorrow and shame when I found myself a prisoner," he told a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* after his release. A ransom of £20,000 was paid for him. His salary as instructor was said to have been £7,000, and he became Moorish Commander-in-Chief. He introduced bag pipes and the hansom-cab into Morocco. Kaid Maclean married Miss Cathcriae Coe, a Spanish lady in 1882. General Sir Harry Prendergast, the bride's father, died in July. He annexed Burma, a country larger than France, to the British Empire, and dethroned the infamous King Theebaw.

### WHAT IS AN IDOL ?

What is an idol? We have received this word from the classic age of Greece and Rome. The "eidolon" of the Greeks and the "idolum" of the Romans meant the same thing—an image present to the mind of an object or person. By an easy and natural passage, the term comes to signify not merely the imags in the mind, but the concrete, substantial form which the same image has received from the artificer. Hence the worship of idols by certain laggard tribes and nations. A curious figure—human or animal—is held sacred, feared, worshipped. It is the rude embodiment in wood, or brass, or gold, or marble of a mental conception, which ignorant people cannot understand unless it shall be presented to them as a figure to be seen to be be handled. Such idols fall when some higher light breaks upon the heathen mind. The idols are then destroyed. Things invisible to the eye are then perceived as images in the mind.

Time restricts strangely the usage of words. Our word "idol" is now, in common parlance, the most convenient symbol for our pattern man or woman for our model youth or maiden, for our most beautiful and best among little children. Your idol is a person of whom you carry an image in the mind as spotless, as incapable of stooping to deeds unjust and ignoble of deceiving innocence to its irreparable injury. If in time you discover that the persons so idolised is far from spotless, or that he has soiled his charactor with wrong-doing, or that he has surrendered to some foul temptation, your idol has fallen. It is then for you as if the sun had passed under an eclipse. The brilliant day has changed in your outlook into the night darksome and dreary. For the moment you give existence up for a failure. From you the joy of life has departed.

### NOVEL SKIRTS FOR CHICAGO'S POLICEWOMEN.

Chicago's policewomen are still giving satisfaction; but the fear is expressed that they will be handicapped by their dress whenever it is necessary to give chase to a run-away. In order to overcome this handicap, a model skirt has been designed and submitted to all the police authorities supplementing their staff by engaging lady constables. The skirt seems to be just like any other ultra-tight garment until the necessity arises for chasing a wrong-doer trying to escape. Then the policewoman pulls a string and immediately the skirt becomes a pair of Zouave's trousers, in which she can run with freedom and ease. When the quarry is run to earth it is the work of a moment of change the trousers into a uniform skirt.

### THE LATEST FREAK PICNIC.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's fifty-dollar picnic, according to despatches from Newport, will furnish a succes denouveaute not less entertaining and original than the famous "billion-dollar ball." All the ladies will be attired as milkmaids, and the gentlemen as rustics. It will be a real old-fashioned outing in the open country, to which guests will ride in farmers' waggons littered with hay, the ladies carrying milkpails and the gentlemen pitchforks. Each guest (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* will contribute £10 to the general expenses of the outing, and a magnificent luncheon will be carried in automobile waggonettes, fitted with stoves and ice-boxes. There will be dancing on the greensward, and a cabaret show will be provided by amateur talent.

### A TROUSERS CENTENARY.

This year sees the hundredth anniversary of the introduction into this country of the wearing of trousers. They are said to have ushered in by the French Resolution, but were, of course, known many ages before, though for centuries they had been out of fashion and use. The ancient Greeks and Romans were struck most forcibly with the fact that the northern barbarians wore trousers. Beau Brummell was one of the pioneers in the wearing of these nether garments, and a striking feature of his dress is said to have been the tight-fitting black trousers, buttoned at the ankle, which he wore. After the Peninsular War the Duke of Willington introduced the more modern form, but the trousers of his day were cut over the boot at the instep, and at first were open at the bottom and fastened by loops, but afterwards were strapped tight under the boot, similar to the modern form of spats. He had to pay the penalty for his daring, however, for it is on record that he was refused admission to Almack's because he insisted on wearing trousers. The innovation was greatly opposed by the clergy and the universities, and it was not until 1829 that the wearing of them became common. Even when they were thoroughly established as the correct garment to wear they were not recognised as part of a gentleman's evening dress, and to this day the ancient form of knee-breeches is regarded as the more aristocratic garment, forming part of the Court dress and the State dress of the Lord Mayor of London. The word "trousers" when it first appeared in the English language was used to denote the leg-garments of the Irish (trews).

### MILL GIRLS AND MILLINERY.

Society may have left London, but the city is not devoid of fashions. A whole host of visitors has come to London seeking fashions of their own. These (says the *Daily Sketch* are the girls of the industrial North, who work hard all the year round to be resplendent for a brief fortnight, and carry home to dull streets in mill-land a little of the colour of their holidays.

"Working girls have been coming to us since just before Bank Holiday buing hats at anything from £2 to £4," said a Sloane Street milliner. "Their favourites are the latest thing in mode and style alike, and with their tulle trimmings they insist on having ospreys and paradise plumes.

"They are not like the London factory girl, who merely wishes for a large feather, and does not care for style, even if she could afford to pay for it. They want style."

# PROBLEMS IN IRELAND.

## LORD LOREBURN TO THE RESCUE.

### "INDEFENSIBLE POLICY" OF THE GOVERNMENT.

### CONFERENCE OF PARTIES URGED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Lord Loreburn in a three-column letter to the *Times* urges the necessity for a conference of party leaders to settle the Irish question by consent.

He says that a critical time is rapidly approaching and that no good purpose will be served by ignoring the certainty that the passage of the Home Rule Bill will be followed by serious rioting in the north of Ireland.

On the other hand, if the Bill, by some accident, is rejected, the situation will be even more serious without the prospect of rioting, boycotting and intimidation.

Lord Loreburn suggests that no preliminary conditions should be exacted from the conferees, but that unlike the conference of 1910, final proposals should be published if no agreement is concluded, in order to enable the public to judge of the definite views of leading men.

The *Times*, in an editorial, describes Lord Loreburn's document as of first political importance. It says: "For the first time on the eve of a great political crisis, may be a national disaster, a distinguished Liberal statesman makes a public confession of the belief that as a permanent solution, the Irish policy of the Government is indefensible. We have reason to believe that, behind the scenes, members of the Cabinet are gravely perturbed at the prospect before the country."

The *Times* concludes by saying that evidence is not at present forthcoming that the time is ripe for applying Lord Loreburn's method for achieving a peaceful solution.

## TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

### THE PORTE MAKING EXCESSIVE DEMANDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.

The Turco-Bulgarian negotiations are progressing in a most friendly spirit, and it is probable that a definite understanding will be reached at the next sitting to-day. The question of nationalities was settled in principle on the 9th instant.

The Bulgarians havd refused to admit the Turkish possession of Demotika and the question has been left open. The question of Kirk Kilisseh was not touched.

A telegram from Sofia says that optimism is diminishing regarding the negotiations. Political circles declare that if Turkey maintains her exaggerated demands Bulgaria will be forced to break off the negotiations. The general belief is that the Powers, particularly Russia, will exert influence at the last moment in order to induce the Porte to formulate demands acceptable to Bulgaria.—Reuter.

### A BULGARIAN CONCESSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.

It is said that at Tuesday's conference the Bulgarian Delegates were prepared to agree to the cession of a twenty kilometre zone beyond River Maritza around Adrianople.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE.

### COMMEMORATIVE PILLAR ERECTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie was celebrated in Putin Bay, Ohio, by the dedication of a marble pillar, 335 feet high, commemorating the centenary of Anglo-American peace.

Mr. Taft was the principal speaker.

The remains of the British and American officers, who were killed in the battle, were ceremoniously disinterred to-day, and reinterred in the crypt to the accompaniment of religious services.—Reuter.

## THE KNOWN AND THE UNKNOWN

### A POPULAR SCIENTIST'S THEORIES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his Presidential Address to the British Association yesterday, at Birmingham, urged the continuity of the life of matter, and appealed to scientists not to take the negative view of subjects outside their own special studies, but to endeavour to co-ordinate all sciences and establish some guiding and unifying principle for all to study the Unknown as well as the Known, and to abandon their scepticism.

He concluded by declaring that he did not shrink from a personal note.

Summarizing the results on his own mind of thirty years' experience of psychical research by himself and his co-workers, he was convinced that occurrences, now regarded as occult, could be examined and reduced to order by methods of science, and the facts so examined convinced him that memory and affection were not limited to that association with matter whereby alone they might manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persisted beyond bodily death.—Reuter.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

# TOKIO MURDER.

## MR. ABE'S ASSASSIN CONFESSES.

TOKIO, Sept. 11.

A youth named Okada, eighteen years old, has committed *hari-kari*. In a letter he left behind, he confessed that he was the murderer of Mr. Abe.—Reuter.

## THE PEARL NECKLACE.

### HOW IT WAS FOUND BY A FRENCHMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The five men, who were detained on Sept. 2 by the London police, in connection with the theft of the famous pearl necklace, were again brought up at Bow St. to-day.

Counsel for the prosecution dwelt on the stimulus given by the offered reward of ten thousand pounds sterling. A Frenchman, he contioued, met one of the accused at Antwerp, the latter desiring purchasers for articles of the value of a million and a half francs. Eventually the Frenchman was told that this was the famous pearl necklace. The Frenchman consulted with his cousin as to how they could gain the reward. They then, with an expert jeweller co-operating with the London police, entered into prolonged, elaborate, and skilful negotiations and pretended to purchase the necklace, actually buying two of the best pearls, paying one hundred thousand francs for them. This led to the arrest of the accused.

Counsel remarked that the negotiations had been conducted with the most admirable nerve and discretion.—Reuter.

## RAILWAY ACCOUNTANTS.

### SPECIAL RATES OF PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

A ruling has been given regarding the position and status of Examiners of Accounts of State Railways. Hitherto, three examiners of the North-Western, O and R. and E. Lines have been appointed from the Accounts Branch and drew a rate of pay which was applicable to their position in the time-scale of the Accounts Department. In future, while still being appointed from Finance Department, they will draw special rates of pay independent of time-scale and be designated Chief Examiner of the three lines, respectively.

## THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

### LARGE PROFITS OF MILLS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The local jute mills show a total profit for the half-year of one crore and twenty-seven lakhs of rupees, against sixty-four lakhs during the corresponding half-year in 1912, and one crore and thirty-five lakhs in the second half of 1912. A revival in the local manufacturing trade was marked in the first half of 1912, but in the second half the pace was so rapid that the total profit for the year was a record. The year 1913 promised at one time to eclipse even that brilliancy, for in the first half turnover was nearly double that of the previous season.

## CALCUTTA CHEATING CASE.

### EUROPEAN SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposedof a case yesterday in which a European, named Wilson, was charged, in company with Mrs. Mac Menemy, with cheating several Chinese clubs and churches in Calcutta out of various sums of money. The accused produced a subscription list which they said had been sent by the Hazaribag school authorities for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the schools there. Wilson was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Mrs. MacMenemy was discharged.

## EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

### NEW DEPARTMENT COMING INTO OPERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

In view of the considerable development of the educational policy of the Bengal Government, it has been found necessary to create a separate department for the purpose of dealing with educational matters. The new department, which will be styled the Education Department, and controlled by Mr. H. F. Samman, I. C. S., as Secretary, will come into being in the course of the current month. Formerly the general department had, among other matters, the control of the education in provinces.

## COURT RECORDS FOUND IN A RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAHARIASARAI, Sept. 11.

Twenty-four records of contested civil suits, pending in the court of the second Munsiff of Durbhanga, were found floating in the river Gondak near the B. N. W. Railway bridge at Samastipur. How, and under what circumstances, the records were removed, is shrouded in mystery. The matter has been reported to the police for enquiry.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, passed Suez, at 12-30 a. m. yesterday.

# AIRSHIP MISHAPS.

## TWO ACCIDENTS IN GERMANY.

### STARTLING SUCCESSION OF FATALITIES

LEIPZIG, Sept. 10.

Zeppelin V, coming from the manœuvres, after a difficult journey, could not be housed in her shed owing to a strong cross wind. She was being held down by 150 persons, when a sudden gust carried her up. The airship was only saved by the crew promptly re-starting the motors.

Four soldiers did not let go of the ropes soon enough, and were carried up with the vessel. One jumped off, another was dragged into the car, while the remaining two fell, 450 ft. and were killed instantaneously.

LATER.

A telegram from Leipzig states that Zeppelin V has been successfully housed in its shed.—Reuter.

### OVERWHELMED BY A STORM-CLOUD

HAMBURG, Sept. 10.

The bodies of Captains Metzging and Hannee and two men have been washed ashore near Cuxhaven. Two other bodies have been picked up by a smack off Heligoland.

Messages of condolence have been received from all over the world.

Eye witnesses of the disaster say that the Zeppelin was manoeuvring with two waterplanes, when a storm cloud appeared with amazing suddenness. The aviators, realising their danger, tried fruitlessly to dodge the storm area.

Torrential rain helped the hull of the Zeppelin seawards, but the squale hit the end of the airship and sent her whirling round and round into the sea. The waterplanes just managed to reach land.

The official account of the Heligoland disaster refutes the criticisms published in Germany that the airship was overloaded. The account says that owing to the extraordinary change in the weather the accident must be attributed to a Higher Power. The disaster in no wise diminishes the fighting value of Zeppelins.

The English Press, while deeply sympathising with Germany's misfortune, expresses the opinion that the disaster emphasises the instability of airships compared with aeroplanes.—Reuter.

### FRENCH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

M. Poincare has sent condolences to the Kaiser in connection with Zeppelin disaster.

It appears that, while the cars were submerged almost instantaneously, the bag and mass of cordage floated for some time, and those who were saved supported themselves on it.

## THE NANKING AFFAIR.

### JAPANESE FORMAL DEMANDS.

PEKING, Sept. 10.

The Japanese Legation has been instructed from Tokio to present certain demands to the Chinese Government in connection with the Nanking affair.

The Legation describes the demands as exceedingly moderate.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Sept. 11.

The Japanese have landed guards at Nanking for the protection of business houses.

## BOTHA AND HERTZOG.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EMPIRE.

STANDERTON, Sept. 10.

General Botha, who is visiting his old constituency, was received with an ovation on arriving, and was escorted through the town by a cavalcade a mile long.

In a speech he challenged anyone to show that he stood up more for the Empire than for South Africa, but it would be an evil day's work to take up a hostile attitude to the Empire without necessity. He said he would not again refer to the difficulty regarding General Hertzog. The next step rested with the Party Congress in November.—Reuter.

## MARCONI SHARES.

### INVESTMENTS BY CECIL FAMILY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter to the *Times*, in reply to Lord Salisbury, says he can and will readily furnish instances of investments by members of the Cecil family when they were in office, but that the responsibility for their publication must rest on Lord Salisbury.

## AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives contend that the Senate's amendments to the Tariff reduce the revenue below the Government's needs, and will try to induce the Senate to reconsider some of these amendments.

The Senate has also made three thousand dollars the minimum for incomes liable to income-tax instead of four thousand, and has increased the rate on larger incomes.—Reuter.

A Calcutta correspondent draws attention to a flagrant abuse of child-life in Calcutta. Little children are employed in the city to descend the drains and clean them. It is true, says a contemporary, there is nothing more revolting to the sense of descency than to see one of these children dive down time after time in the filth of the drain. Someone in the Corporation should take the matter up and agitate for the substitution of more humane and up-to-date methods of cleaning drains in the city.

# KING OF GREECE'S INDISCRETION.

## STATEMENT BY GREEK MINISTER.

### FRENCH INDIGNATION STILL UNALLAYED.

ATHENS, Sept. 11.

The following semi-official statement has been published here:—"The Press and public opinion have been deeply stirred by the misunderstanding arising out of the speech of King Constantine in reply to the Kaiser. Greece will never forget the services which France has always rendered her, nor the work of General Eydoux and the French Military Mission. The words of King Constantine ought not to have been interpreted as they have been in France."—Reuter.

### AN EXPLANATION.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The Greek Minister affirms that King Constantine never intended to wound the feelings of France, for whom he has the deepest admiration. He merely expressed his opinion about the excellence of German tactics, which even in France, count many admirers. The King renders full justice to the eminent services of the French mission.

The Minister's statement, however, has not allayed indignation. The newspapers hope that the King himself will take action to efface the deplorable impression created.—Reuter.

## INDIAN MAILS.

### A BENGAL PROPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Committee of the Bengal Mahajani Sabha, replying to the Government of Bengal on the P. and O. contract for the Eastern mail service, says that the Company hardly makes any effort to make up for delays on the continent and to deliver mails in proper time. Having regard to the daily increase in commercial correspondence between India and Europe, the mail service between Bombay and Brindisi and *vice versa* should be accelerated to ten days. The Committee suggest that a bi-weekly service of mails between India and Europe should be introduced by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, either independently or in conjunction with other steamship companies.

## BURMA BANK AFFAIRS.

### SALE OF SHARE IN PETROLEUM CONCERN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

Upon an application of the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma and Mr. M. A. J. Noble, the Chief Court has authorised the sale for cash to creditors only of all the shares (L. I. fully paid) in the B. B. Petroleum, Ltd., at the price of 6s. (Rs. 4-8) each.

## TELEGRAPH OFFICER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Sept. 11.

The death occurred at the Central Telegraph Office, Bangalore, this evening, of Mr. Henry Cassels, the Deputy Superintendent, who had been in charge there for about three years. After coming here from Poona, he joined the department from the Lawrence Memorial School, he was to have retired next November. The deceased officer was greatly esteemed but seemed to break down since his son's death at Bombay last year during the cholera outbreak.

## A EUROPEAN SCHOLARSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A Press Communique states that the Government of India have this year awarded the State scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girls or women, to Miss Muriel Agnes Isabella McKenzie, B. A., L. T., (Allahabad).

## PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The total plague mortality during the week ending Sept. 6, stood at 1121 against 1525. cases. Bombay Presidency had 582; Madras 46; Bengal 1, Bihar 72, the United Provinces 182, the Punjab 20, Burma 62, Mysore 84, Hyderabad 53, Rajputana 1, and N. W. F. province 18.

## RAILWAY BREACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

A telegram from Taungui Station, dated 10th instant states that the line from mile 671-8 to 9 has been breached by heavy floods. The breach was repaired today, but the water has not yet subsided.

It is estimated that the floods have destroyed seven thousand acres of land in the Syrian District.

In view of Sir Charles Fox having taken an extension of leave, Justice Young will not now revert next week to the appointment of Government-Advocate.

Maharani Maeesvarlata, mother of the Hon. the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, breathed her last early this morning at Monghyr. She was about 80 years of age at the time of her death.

# THAW RE-ARRESTED

## DEPORTED ACROSS THE BORDER

### CARRIED SHRIEKING INTO A MOTOR CAR.

COATICOOK, Sept. 10.

Immigration officers to day seized Thaw and took him shrieking and fighting madly into a motor. Thaw smashed a window with a bottle and yelled: "This is a case of kidnapping." Then he was rushed to the Vermont border.

It is reported that the officers were acting on the instructions of the Minister of the Interior. Lawyers are astonished at the suddenness of the deportation.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Thaw was released by the Canadian authorities after being rushed across the frontier. He entered a motor-car, in which some journalists had followed him, and wandered through Vermont, New Hampshire.

He was eventually arrested at a schoolhouse near Colbrooke, by order of the Acting Governor of New York State.

LATER.

Thaw has crossed the border in a motor-car, making direct for the Matteawan asylum.—Reuter.

## LAND ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

### GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1911-12, has been published:—

Throughout the Presidency propers, the season of 1911-12 was a poor one. In the three northern districts of Gujarat, the crop failure was the worst experienced since the great famine at the close of the last century, and was accompanied by a widespreadfodder famine. Elsewhere, conditions were not so serious, but scarcity of fodder prevailed in almost every district except in the Konkan, and the corps generally suffered from the unsatisfactory nature of the monsoon. In Sind also, owing to an unsatisfactory inundation and absence of rain, the year was on the whole far from good.

The unfavourable nature of the season is clearly reflected in the figures of demand and collection of revenue. The total current demand for the year amounted to 320 3-4 lakhs, out of which 84 lakhs were suspended and 18 1-2 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of 218 1-2 lakhs. To this must be added the opening balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears on account of previous years amounting to 18¼ lakhs of rupees, making a net demand for the year of 236 1-2 lakhs of rupees.

Out of this net demand the actual total collections amounted to 23 1 1-4 lakhs, and 2 1-6 lakhs were written off, leaving a balance of unauthorised arrears amounting to 3 lakhs. This sum, added to the suspensions granted during the year, and the amounts resuspended on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, brought the total of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the end of the year up to 87 lakhs as compared with a closing balance of 18 1-4 lakhs in 1910-11 and 56 lakhs in 1909-10. The large increase, however, consists entirely of demands which were suspended on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, and it is satisfactory to find that a substantial reduction was effected in the amount of unauthorised arrears outstanding.

In Sind, owing to the unfavourable nature of the season, there was a reduction of about 11 1-2 lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and of 16 lakhs of rupees in revenue. The demand for the current year amounted to 91 lakhs, of which 87 lakhs were actually collected, 1 lakh was supended, and 3 lakhs remained in arrears. The balance of arrears on account of former years outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to 8 3-4 lakhs of rupees. Of this 1 1-4 lakh was writen off as irrecoverable, 1 lakh was suppended, and 2 1-4 lakhs were left in arrears. The total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the year's close amounted to 7 lakhs against 8 3-4 lakhs in the preceeding year. In view of the seasonal conditions, the results were on the whole satisfactory, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the percentages of collections in the Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

The year's takavi transactions were on an abnormal scale, especially in the Northern Division, where the takavi system was fully utilised to relieve the strain caused by famine conditions. The total of the advances made in the Presidency proper amounted to more than 69 1-2 lakhs, of which the three northern districts of Gujarat took over 45 lakhs. Including 3¾ lakhs of arrears, the amount for collection at the beginning of the year was 23 lakhs. Of this sum, 17½ lakhs were collected, half a lakh was written off, 3½ lakhs were suspended, and 1 4-5 lakh remained in arrears. Almost all districts in the Presidency proper show considerable reductions in the balances of unauthorised arrears of takavi outstanding at the close of the year—a very satisfactory result in view of the nature of the season. In Sind, the loans advanced during the year amounted to nearly 8 lakhs as against 8½ lakhs in the preceding year. Over 6 1-2 lakhs were due for collection on account of the current demand, and 4 lakhs on account of arrears, of which 4 3-4 lakhs and 2 1-3 lakhs, respectively, were recovered. The year closed with a total outstanding balance of arrears amounting to nearly 4 lakhs, of which 1 2-3 lakh was on account of arrears of past years. With the exception of Karachi, where satisfactory reductions in the outstandings were effected, the arrears at the close of the year were heavy in all districts in the Province. Owing to the prevalence of unfavourable conditions, postponements of instalments had to be granted more liberally than would have been the case in a normal year; but the Governor in Council cannot regard the existence of such large arrears as satisfactory, and trusts that every effort will be made to reduce them to a more reasonable figure in all the districts.

# MISS MAUD ALLAN.

## FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

### HOW HER VISIT IS REGARDED IN MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been inundated with letters from our patrons respecting the visit of Maud Allan. The consensus of opinion is that Indian art would be injured should the pessimistically minded few succeed in dissuading Miss Allan from coming to India.

Most of the correspondents are decidedly indignant about the matter and feel that if anything occurred to prevent the consummation of the proposed visit, a great wrong would be inflicted on a large and intelligent section of the community whose aspirations regarding the Indian dancing are quite in keeping with the intellectual progress this country is making.

Surely no sane person ought to object to Miss Maud Allan's performance, a performance that has received the Hall Mark of His Majesty King George V, Her Majesty Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His late Majesty King Edward VII, and many other persons of high rank, a list of the names I here in enclose.—Yours, etc.,

E. PLATT.,
for the Royal Opera House, Bombay.

The following are among those who more than on one occasion have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan:

His Majesty King George V, Her Majesty Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and His late Majesty King Edward VII.

T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, H. R. H. Princess Victoria, H. R. H. Prince Francis of Teck, H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar, H. H. the Dewan of Nepal, H. I. H. Crown Prince of Germany, T. I. H. Prince and Princess Eitel Fritz, H. H. Princess Victor Hohenlohe, Prince Bathany, the American Ambassador (Hon. Whitelaw Reid), the French Ambassador (M. Cambon), the German Ambassador (Count Wolff-Matternich, G.C.V.O.), the Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff), the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith M. P., Duke of Norfolk, Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Duchess of Devonshire, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Duke of Rutland, Duke and Duchess of Portland, Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Sutherland, Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Marquess and Marchioness of Winchester, Marchioness of Hamilton, Earl of Eglington, Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Kinnoull, Earl of Wemyss the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Onslow, Earl of Carnarvon, Earl and Countess DeGrey, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl and Countess Dudley, Earl of Clonmell, Lady Young, Lady Rivers Wilson, Lady Stanley, Lady Dimsdale, Lady Gwendaline Guiness, Lady Macnaghten, Capt. The Hon. H. Stanhope, Hon Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B., the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., and Mrs. Churchill, Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bart, Earl and Countess of Lytton Lord A. Campbell, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, Lord Lewisham, Lord Churchill, Lord Crichton, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O., Lord Duncannon, Lord and Lady Esher, Lord and Lady Iveagh, Lord Lucas, Lord Acheson, Lord Westbury, Lord and Lady Alington, Lord Rothschild, Lord Welby, Lord Genesk, Lord Rosmead, Lord Alverstone, Lord Redesdale, Lord Burnham, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Newborough, Lord Colebrooke, Countess of Galloway, Countess of Cromer, Lady Kilmorlay, Lady Helen Vincent, Lady Wantage, Countess of Craven, Lady Ulrica Baring, Lady Alastair Innesker Lady Alwyne Compton, Viscountess Coke, Lady Bateman, Lady Dawkins, Lady Reay, Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, Lady C. Somerset, Field Marshall Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart, Sir F. Oppenheimer, Sir William Hulton, Bart., Field-Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B, etc., Sir Walter Armstrong, Bart., Sir West Ridgway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M. P., and Mrs. Harcourt, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Col. Marix Lockwood, C.V.O., M.P., and Mrs. Lockwood, First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M. P., Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C., etc., Sir Marteine Lloyd, Bart, Sir William Humphrey, Bart, Sir William Holdsworth, Bart, Sir E.A. Sassoon, Bart, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Col. Sir Clement Royda, C.B., Baron A. Goldsmidt, Baron De Meyer, Canon Wilberforce, Col. Hall Walker and Mrs. Walker, Miss Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. and Miss Violet Asquith, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. Alfred De Rothschild, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. W. T. Stead.

## MR. EDIE WRITES AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your columns of the 9th instant you publish an extract from Calcutta with refesence to Maud Allan's visit to India, and as Maud Allan's manager I should be grateful for an opportunity of vindicating, through your columns, the aspersions cast at the famous Dancer and at her artistic taste. Like all the pioneers in the artistic, intellectual and spiritual worlds, Miss Allan is a much persecuted and misunderstood person; but thanks to her love for her art and optimistic nature such attacks never shake her equilibrium. The inconsistancies in the reasons put forward by the writer, in the *Englishman* are not commensurate with a reputable journal. In the first place the writer in question, says.—"It has been possibly shown that her dancing is free from anything offensive; but it has to be remembered that in India and particularly in Calcutta she will appear before audiences composed to a large extent of classes which do associate all kinds of things with public dancing." The statement is really so funny, I could scream with laughter, if I was not feeling indignant at the affrontery of it and sorry for the ignorance and lack of intellectual perception underlying the affront. Whether it be true or not that the Indians associate all kinds of things with dancing, the writer in the *Englishman* evidently thinks so and apparently would have the Indians go on down the hill into the valley of mental and emotional debauch, rather than have Maud Allan prove to them that dancing is a noble art that was purified and spiritualised by Orpheus. Dancing then according to this alleged critic must remain in India in a prehistoric condition and Indian artistic ideals are to remain undeveloped. The artistic progress of India is to be curtailed merely, (to quote the pessimist in question,) that Indians may not be priveleged to see the motion of the physical and divine charms of the woman, who he says, is reputed to be the most beautiful in England. A noble attitude of mind indeed! The charms of Maud Allan's dancing then, are for Europeans to enjoy only when they are in Europe, and is India to be deprived of this great opportunity of having a spiritual impulse given to its national dancing? Fortunately this is not the point of view of the Commissioner of Police who acts as censor. Maud Allan's visit will be the first opportunity of giving a great impetus to Indian dancing that has occurred during the past 6,000 years, with, perhaps, the exception of Roshanara's presence. Such objections are as unworthy as they are selfish and if generally held would have the effect of crucifying the God of music and Dancing, who speaks and manifests through all artistic geniuses notwithstanding Aletheutikos's implication to the contrary. And the alleged reason advanced for such a crucifixtion is that European prestige will suffer. Is our prestige such a flimsy thing that it need rest upon such pretexts; the puerile pomposity of which, precludes the possibility of the writer being free from the proverb 'bee in the bonnet.' Following on his line of reasoning the writer in question, would deprive this glorious and godly country of all progressive systems.

Whether Maud Allan appears in Calcutta or not I intend to go on fighting, as a enthusiastic missioner, in the cause of art, those prurient prudes who are bent on hampering India's artistic developments. Maud Allan's work is or is *not* artistic. If it is not artistic, not in the tune with the divine harmony of the world, then its hould not be allowed to express itself in India or any other nation.

Should any of your readers desire to investigate the matter from an ethical point of view I can recommend them to peruse My Life and Dancing." b Maud Allan whose artistic sentiments are idealistic.—years, etc.,

HOWARD EDIE.

## THE NAUTCH IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 11.

Writing of Miss Maud Allan the local "Daily Post" says, in the course of a vigorous deprecation of her proposed tour: "In this State, she is not likely to get a warm reception. His Highness the Maharajah has set an example to this Eastern Empire by the abolition of the office of dancing girl, and as we have had one civil authority here who stopped the Salome dance picture, knowing what it conveyed to the Eastern mind, it is to be hoped that those in power will do the same. There is no necessity to degrade the white woman in the eyes of India, and an exhibition, such as might amuse London, is unsuitable for a land versed in the meaning of the nauch, covering it with the lowest interpretation to which any art can be brought."

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr. A. F. Sells, as Consul for Denmark at Bombay, is provisionally recognised.

Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, Acting Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months, with effect from the 1st July, with permission to prefix the summer vacation from 1st May to 30th June to the leave.

Mr. W. Heyland, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

The Rev. A. Macfarlane, on return from furlough, is appointed to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 20th August.

Mr. J. N. Fraser, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year from 1st January in combination with the winter vacation of 1913.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1912-1913.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 13th September, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. F. Moore to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Ratnagiri Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. Sievwright.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for fourteen days.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., passed with credit an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 2nd September.

Mr. T. G. Race to be a member of the Board of Examiners under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act during the absence of Mr. H. C. Clark on leave.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 25th August.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieut. J. A. W. Cooper to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—J. A. B. Grier to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, transferred to Sind, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. W. Miller, Temporary Engineer, appointed by Government to the Central Division, is posted to the Poona District.

On return from leave Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, Assistant Engineer, is posted for work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government. G. W. Eves to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S., on return from leave to be Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., reverting to military duty.

Mr. W. H. Mcreland, C. I. E., late Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, is returning to India shortly to take up a special inquiry in Indore, it is understood, for the purpose of ascertaining and advising upon the possibilities of agricultural development in that state.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS

### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL OUTRAGE.

### COL. COLLIE'S EVIDENCE.

The second case called up for trial at the High Court Sessions yesterday was that in which Sheik Dawood Sheik Mohideen, formerly employed as a butler by Capt. Betts, House Surgeon St. George's European General Hospital, was committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of attempting to murder Capt. Betts by stabbing him with a knife, and on a further charge of attempting to commit suicide by stabbing himself.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

At the outset Mr. Nicholson submitted to his Lordship that as there was some doubt expressed regarding the sanity of the accused, he wished to clear that point by examining Major Stewart, Medical Officer of His Majesty's Jail, under whose supervision the prisoner was for the last so many days.

Major George Edward Stewart, Medical Officer, was then called. He said that the accused had been in the jail for the past month and he did not show any signs of insanity. He was sane at present and he thought he was capable of making his defence.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that the accused was of a very excitable and emotional nature, not amounting to insanity, but he was able to understand what might pass in the Court.

The question was put to the jury who agreed with Major Stewart.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Captain Alfred John Vernon Betts, who was stabbed by the accused, was then called. He said that on May 19, he was called to perform an operation early in the morning in the Hospital. After the operation, he had tea with Capt. Stevenson on the lower floor of the bungalow. He then went upstairs and sat on the verandah. He sat on a chair reading a paper, with his back to the wall. He saw the butler coming upstairs, bringing his shaving water. He did not pay much attention to him. He felt he was stabbed twice in the chest, the blows coming in quick succession. He got up from his chair to see who his assailant was, and saw the accused standing behind. He then raised the chair and pointed it at the accused when the accused went to the room. He saw the accused raising his hand with the knife and stabbing himself. Realising the accused was not going to do any more harm, he went down and raised an alarm. He did not know why the accused stabbed him.

Asked whether he had given the accused any provocation, witness said that he had given him notice to leave and had consulted another man in his presence to take his place. The reason why he gave notice was that the accused was annoying him with petty petitions.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that he did not charge him with the theft of his property or prevent him from going to Secundrabad.

COL. COLLIE IN THE BOX.

Col. Collie, I. M. S., who was the officer in charge of St. George's Hospital at the time, and attended to Capt. Bett's wounds, examined, described the nature of the wounds. There were two wounds, one on the chest and the other on the side. If one of the wounds had gone straight in front, it would have transfixed the heart and caused immediate death. The other wound also was a very serious one. It would have caused damage to the lungs if it had swerved a little. The witness also saw the accused in the hospital. He also had some superficial wounds in the neck and a big wound in the stomach. When he saw the accused, he did not observe anything very strange. He was a bit excited, but he answered questions rationally and took up the matter quite calmly. The accused was kept in St. George's Hospital for 24 hours and the nurse, who was in charge of him, also said that he was quite rational.

Dr James MacQueen, House Surgeon, Gokuldas Hospital, said that the accused had been in the G. T. Hospital from May 20 to June 12. He observed that during the time he was always rational and showed no signs of insanity.

Miss Mill, Lady Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, said that, on the morning in question, she was writing in her office when she heard somebody shouting for help. On coming out, she saw Capt. Betts looking very pale and going towards the servants' quarters with a revolver in hand. He then lay himself on the ground and asked for a stretcher. She telephoned to Col. Street and Col. Collie, and carried Capt. Betts on a stretcher to the hospital.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said she did not remember his having told her that Capt. Betts had stabbed him.

A HOUSE-MAID'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Winifred Stewart, house-maid of the hospital, said that, hearing that Capt. Betts had been stabbed, she went to the house and looking into the pantry saw the accused sitting there with his stomach ripped open. On being asked how he got the wound, he said that his sahib had done it.

Mr. Nicholson then submitted to the Court that Mura Siva, the hamal of Capt. Betts, who had actually seen the accused stabbing himself, had died since and sought the permission of the Court to put in the evidence of the hamal in the Magistrate's Court. Permission was granted. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had seen the accused in the act of cutting himself.

Inspector Smith, who enquired into the case, said that, on his reaching the place, the hamal, Mura Sina, pointed out all the blood marks in the place and handed over the knife to him.

With the evidence of the last witness the case for the prosecution closed and the statement of the accused to the magistrate was read out to the jury. In that statement, he had said that Capt Betts had stabbed him and, in warding off the blow, the knife struck Capt Betts and wounded him.

Questioned whether he had anything further to state, he said that he was 64 years old, that he had served in the army for 23 years, and that he had served several European gentlemen who had all borne good testimony as regards his character. Moreover, he said he had been serving Captain Betts only a little over a month and he asked this Lordship a what reason could possibly have for doing such an act.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Nicholson having addressed the jury his Lordship summed up the case. In doing so his Lordship read out the Section in the Indian Penal Code, exculpating persons who committed crimes while incapable of understanding. On this point, there was the evidence of Major Stewart who stated that the accused was quite rational in his behaviour. The questions he put to the witnesses also showed that he was quite rational. There was then the question what was there so grave that induced the accused to commit this crime? There was no evidence on this point, and in some criminal trials it was impossible for the Court to arrive at the motive that actuated the crime. On the point of sanity, they had the very clear and conclusive evidence of Colonel Collie, under whose observation the accused was for the twenty-four hours following the incident. Then, they had the very clear and conclusive evidence of Dr. MacQueen, under whose observation he was for twenty-two days, and then the evidence of Major Stewart for the remaining period. If the jury came to the conclusion that the accused was sane at the time, then he could not have the right of the benefit of the section.

The only question for them to consider was the point raised by the accused, that Captain Betts stabbed him and that the latter received his wound when he tried to ward off the blow. He had been consistent in his statements from the time the incident happened. They had that formidable looking theory before them.

Regarding this, they had to take into consideration various circumstances. There was no motive alleged for Capt. Betts to commit such an act. No knife was found upstairs when the police reached the place. He was, of course, seen rushing down in a state of great excitement, and with a revolver in his hand, but the evidence showed only so much and nothing further.

The next charge was that of attempted sucide, which was of a minor character. On this point, there was the evidence of Capt. Betts and the statement of the hamal, Maru Siva, before the magistrate, who said he saw the accused cutting himself.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

After lunch, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges, and his Lordship accordingly sentenced him to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. Both sentences are to run consecutively.

### A JEW SENTENCED.

The further sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

Benjamin Samson (22), a Jew, who was committed to stand his trial by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on charges of murder and hurt, was tried before his Lordship and the following special jury:-Messrs. H. T. Gorrie (Foreman), R. K. Gillard, I. J. Edmonds, Robert Speirs, Camaji B. Camaji, Hudi C. Tyabjee, Dost Mahomed N. Joosab, Walter Stevens and Benjamin D. Benjamin.

The Hon the Advocate-General, with Mr. Daruwalla, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury acquitted him on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and found him guilty on a charge of inflicting grievous hurt to three persons. He was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one year each on two other charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

### FALSE IMPERSONATION.

Nathu Karson, a Hindu, aged 27, was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, to stand his trial on charges of using as genuine a forged document and cheating by personation.

Mr. Nicholson was for the Crown, while the accused was undefended. Sub-Inspector Barodia, of the C. I. D. was in charge of the case.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges, and his lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

### A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Mahomed Yusuf Jehangir, (24), a Mahomedan, was committed to stand his trial on a charge of theft by Mr. A. H. S. Aston. Mr. Daruwalla appeared for the prosecution.

As the accused pleaded guilty his lordship convicted and sentenced him to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

### AN ENGINEER'S CLAIMS.

H. R. Fadoony, a Mahomedan Mechanical Engineer, sued Nawab Kamala Jung and three others for Rs. 17,400 as damages for loss of Service, and for Rs. 2,7000 by way of damages for loss of profits in a business. The suit came up for hearing before Mr. Justice McLeod.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. Dastoor, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer defended the first defendant.

After recording the evidence of the plaintiff, the suit and the counterclaim were dismissed and no order as to cost was made.

### PARTITION OF AN ESTATE.

Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed sued Dada Ibrahim and others for a partition of estate, the hearing of which was before Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Captain, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Haveliwala, with Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker, represented the second defendant.

The case is proceeding.

### CONFINING A MINOR.

Ramaya bin Shivapa Ganda was tried before Mr. C. V. Vermon, the Sessions Judge of Kanara at Karwar and two assessors, charged with having abetted the kidnapping from Kadgod on November 5, 1912, of one Devi, wife of the complainant Rudrapa with intent that she might be secretly and wrongfully confined and also with having wrongfully concealed or confined her, knowing that she had been so kidnapped. An appeal against conviction was yesterday heard in the High Court.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

The accused is the police patel of the village of Bunwasi. He lived there while his family lived at Ajjarni, a small village, about a mile from Banwasi. Complainant's village Kadgod is also a mile away from Banwasi. Devi is an immature girl, aged about twelve. She was married to the complainant about five years ago. As she was too young to live permanently with her husband and her father's house was unsuitable on account of his ex-communication, she was kept in the house of the complainant's brother-in-law, in a village about nine miles from Kadgod, in Mysore territory. She was there for some years, but came occasionally to stay with her husband at Kadgod. Her cousin, a youth of 17, was also staying at the time with the complainant and attending school at Banwasi. It was arranged that he and Devi should return to the complainant's village for the Diwali Holidays, and one Nagama had come from the village to escort them.

On that day the complainant and his mother had gone to visit the temple in a village about two miles away. When they returned about noon the complainant was informed by his wife's cousin that Nagama had called Devi away, and that they had not returned. He made enquiries as a result of which he discovered that Devi was in the accused's house at Ajjarni. Next day complainant went to the accused's house and asked for Devi. Accused said that he would hand her over on a payment of Rs. 100. The girl was kept as Ajjarni for four months, and when the accused returned with his family to Banwasi, the complainant paid Rs. 50 on a promise that the girl would be sent home. Having received the payment the accused tried to evade him, so the complainant lodged complaint with the police; a warrant was issued and the girl was brought from the accused's house and restored to her husband. The accused was then tried before a magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions.

The assessors found the accused not guilty on the charge of kidnapping and confinement; but the judge disagreed with them on the charge of confinement, and convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Out of the fine Rs. 50 was awarded to the complainant.

Against this decision the accused preferred an appeal to the High Court before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Palekar represented the accused.

After hearing arguments, their lordships admitted the appeal but refused bail.

# ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

### A BATHER DROWNED.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a Hindu named Govind Gunaji, a mill-hand, aged about 35, who was drowned in the sea on the occasion of the Ganapati immersion ceremony of the Hindus on Tuesday last.

The deceased, Govind, lived at Prabhadevi Road, Mahim, with his wife. On Tuesday evening the couple went to the sea face at Prabhadevi to see the immersion ceremony. Govind went for a bath in the sea handing over his clothes to his wife. The wife waited for the return of her husband till late in the night, but he did not re-appear. She, therefore, returned home and informed her neighbours of what had happened. Some of them made a search for him, but with no result. On Wednesday evening, however, his body was found washed ashore.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### A FATAL FALL.

Another death, which was also a sequel to the Ganapati Immersion ceremony was enquired into yesterday by the Coroner. On the Immersion day, one Tukia a Hindu, residing at Jocob Circle, took the wife of one Maruti, a neighbour, for sight seeing. Maruti resented his wife being accompanied by another man and beat her when she returned home. Then he turned against Tukia and asked him, in a threatening manner, what he meant by taking away his wife without his permission. Tukia ran away, and Maruti followed. A neighbour of Maruti, named Tukaram Rama ran after Maruti. In doing so, he tripped over the railing on the first floor of the building and fell into a gully below. Tukram was dangerously injured and was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

# CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

A woollen factory was opened at Kabul last month.

The vacancy in the Railway Board due to Mr. Wood's retirement will not be filled pending the re-organisation of the Board. The secretary states that orders on the matter will be awaited.

The Amir is increasing the number of Indian Medical men in his service. Doctor Allah Jawaya, now on leave at Lahore, is taking four qualified men back with him to Kabul.

The funds for the building of the new Cathedral at Ceylon amount to Rs. 109,878 94. Owing to the illness of the architect, Mr. Fellowes-Prynne, the plans have not yet been received from England.

One of the interesting points dealt with by Major Wall in his book "The Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes of our British Indian Dominions" is the complicating effect of fright in cases of snake poisoning. He notes instances in which people have developed serious symptoms have been rendered unconscious, and have even died, from the bites of reptiles which are known to have been nonpoisonous. He urges, therefore, that in recording snake-bite cases, the symptoms of true poisoning and those of fright should be distinguished and he furnishes directions for this purpose.

The Aga Khan Race Cup is a handsome bowl, the upper portion of which is ornamented in *repousse* with a scroll design on which is worked a horse-shoe and a finely modelled horse's head. The stem and base are similarly ornamented in *repousse* the latter showing a jockey's cap with whip, worked into the scroll design. The handles, of which these are four, are a feature of the Cup. The lid is ornamented by a canopy and supports an excellent model of a jockey mounted on a race horse. The trophy is 30 ft. in height exclusive of the plinth on which it stands.

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# POONA RACES.

## POOR SHOW IS GRAND NATIONAL.

POONA, Sept. 11.

We opened with the Poona Grand National in which a poor-lot of five went out. Offside having been withdrawn Picnic was installed favourite on the strength of his performance in the Yerrowada Plate on the first day last Wednesday, though why, there is no very obvious reason. In that race he beat Parkhill by four lengths, but it should be remembered that, instead of sixteen pounds from General Nawabzada's Gelding, he started on even weights yesterday and over a longer distance. Of course, Parkhill won, and some of us thought that the head margin might have been more though Captain Butler rode a fine well-judged race.

The Wanowrie Plate brought seven out of eight on the card, Zoolphokarr being the withdrawal. The race was voted a moral for Abdul Malik. Brown brought Abdul Malik home all right but Ream upset calculations somewhat for second place though he paid little to his supporters.

POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—Rs 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs 300 to the third. A handicap hurdle race for horses. Distance about two miles over 8 flights.

Genl Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's b e g Parkhill, 11st 12lbs.....Capt Butler 1
Mr M Gocouldas's b e g Mr Picnic 11st 12lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr J Crawford's b e g Bambino, 10st 10lbs.....Gallegos 3

ALSO RAN:—Royal Scotland, 10st 5lbs, Sholto, 9st.

THE RACE:—Picnic led out from the start; the others coming behind as follows:—

Bambino, Sholto, Parkhill, and Royal Scotland, They proceeded in this order past the stand and continued till the 9th furlong post. Where a slight change was made in the order Picnic reverting a couple of places. They went round fairly well together till the straight was reached. Again Parkhill and Picnic made a race of it. Past the lawn they were almost neck and neck and ultimately Parkhill just snatched a close verdict by a head, Picnic being five lengths in front of Bambino.

TIME:—3 min. 48 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs 36 1-2; places, Rs 13 1-2; Rs 13.

INVESTMENT:—Win Rs 7 2-30; Rs 43, 60.

WANOWRIE PLATE.—Rs 3,000 to winner; Rs 1,000 to second; Rs 500 to third. For Arab ponis, 14 hands and under.

Mr R R S's g a h Abdul Malik, 9st 2lbs, Brown 1
Mr Roberts's b a h Ream, 6st 10lbs Partusingh 2
Nawab Najal Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill.....Digby 3

ALSO RAN:—Minerva, 8st, Polish 8st 11lbs; Raspberry;

THE RACE:—From a good start Minerva and Polish led out and kept their position for a little while but when they started to race, Abdul Malik allowed no doubt and the winning was very comfortable by two lengths; a length and a quarter between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 38 1-2 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs 12 1-2; places, Rs 12 and Rs. 17 1-2.

INVESTMENT:—Win, Rs 8,040; places, Rs 7,340.

VISITOR, PLATE.—Rs200 to the winner, Rs 700 to the second, Rs 300 to the third. High weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs 2,000 or over or an aggregate of Rs 10,000 since March 31, 1911. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr R R S's ch f h St Gilgen, 7st 10lbs.....Brown 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mill, 9st.....Ames 2
Mr F M Gardas's b e g Silver Memory, 6st 4lbs.....Purtusingh 3

ALSO RAN:—Flaying Fish, 1st 6lbs, Canberra, 9st 11lbs. Lady Anne, 8st 3lbs; Vancouver.

THE RACE:—Mill led out and kept so to the 7th furlong post, when Lady, Anne came away and led for a furlong when Mill once more came up and assumed the lead. Vancouver was a long way behind. Down the straight Mill, led St Gilgen and Silver Memory, but when it came to finishing, St Gilgen forced to the front and beat Mill under the whip, by a head, two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—2 mins, 12 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—win Rs 42 1-2; places, Rs 23 and Rs 15.

INVESTMTNS:—Rs 9,880, place, Rs 7,220

ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Rs 4,000 to the winner, 1,200 to the second, Rs 600 to the third. For Arabs, 1 3-4 miles scale, Distance R C and a distance.

Mr Lion's ch a h Purity, 7st 11lbs Pratt 1
Messrs Ali Bin Talib's and M Goculdas's g a h Nakib, 8st 12lbs.....Ruiz 2
Messrs Ali Bin Talib's and M Gocouldas's g a h Tazilmulook, 9st 3lbs Robinson 3

ALSO RAN:—Sir Knight, 8st 10lbs.

THE RACE:—Tagilmulook and Nakib led the others up to the six furlong post, when Nakib was displaced by Purity down the straight. Tagelmulook was done with Purity and Nahib. making a desperate race of it, the judge eventually playing Purity a short head in front of Nahib with Tajilmooluk four lengths behind.

TIME.—3 mins. 10 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs 48 1-2; places Rs 25 and Rs 19.

INVESTMENTS:—Win Rs 8,500; place Rs 4,830.

Places: Paul Pry went two furlongs before Ruiz could get him up. When the actual start occurred, Refresher was left altogether. Monaleen led out and was never headed though in the straight. Dalmatia made a great attempt to overhail her opposite the lawn, but could not get nearer than a head.

Two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—15 secs.

TOTALISATOR: Win Rs 354 1-2; places—Rs 79, Rs 82 and Rs 105 1-2.

LANOWLI PLATE:—Rs 1,500 to the winner, Rs 300 to the second, Rs 200 to third, A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs 1,000 or over since March 31, 1911. Distance—one mile.

Mr M Goculdas's ch e h Solar Star, 8st.....Hoyt 1
Mr S A Whed's ch a h Khedavi Misser, 6st 6lbs.....Purtisingh 2
Mr Begmahomed's b a h Mysore, 8st 6lbs.....Ruiz 3
Mr Said Bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, 9st 2lbs.....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Benthoven, 6st; Malbar 6st; Guy Fankes, 7st 4lbs; Fado, 7st 9lbs; Tulwar, 7st 9lbs; Best Chance, 7st 9 lbs: Afzur Jung, 7st 13lbs; Last Chance, 7st 13lbs; Welcome, 8st; Iron Chest 8st 11b Haify, 8st 11b, Ya Nasib, 8st 6lbs; Ajmer, 8st 11lbs; Sweden, 9st 7lbs.

THE RACE:—At the start, Mysore and Harry Johnson led Sweden a furlong, when Afzur Jung and Solar Star came up. Coming into the straight, Solar Star and Khedive Nusser shot past the leaders, and the former won by five lengths, four lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 54 1-2 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs 48 1-2; place 28 1-2, Rs. 47, Rs. 39.

INVESTMENTS.—Fifth Race Rs. 14,190 win Rs. 11,180, place sixth race—win, Rs. 10,790 places—Rs 8,680.

GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Rs. 1,600 to winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs 500 to the third. A handicap for horses Distance six furlongs.

Major F C Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II, 7st 4lbs.....Purtosingh 1
Mr A S Oomer's b e m Dalmatia, 8st 4lbs.....Digby 2
Mr Homi Billimorias b e m Hoppner 9st.....J C Solomon 3
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry, 8st 13lbs.....Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN:—Lumination, 8st 12lbs; Punt, 8st 8lbs; Malmsey, 8st 7lbs; Lord Carlyon, 8st 2lbs; Satelite, 7st 12lbs; Forfeit, 7st 11lbs; Refresher, 7st 8lbs; Lord Reay, 6st.

THE RACE:—We had a false start to begin with several of them giving trouble. Monaleen II, and Paul Pry leading a mob of them the more did not go more than half a furlong.

# FOREIGN CABLES.

## STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. |
| **Australia.** | **China.** | **Africa.** |
| Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect. |
| | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Petrision, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babuesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (16-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Lemnos, Salonika, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has been opened via Eastern. (19-12-12)

Bulgarian administrations notify opening to international service Seilingrad (Mousapha Pasha), Gorna (D Journal) Bala, Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demirhissar, Dedeagbadj and Neverokop. Charges for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

Telegrams in secret language for Crete may now be accepted. This cancels a previous notification issued on 18th October (25-8-13)

From 1st September next deferred foreign telegrams at half rates may be accepted via eastern or Indo for Chilli and Peru except wireless offices of latter (29-8-13).

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with consuls at Adrianople is also prohibited (30-8-13).

Telegrams in code and cipher destined for Roumania or transit Roumania may now be accepted (5-9-13).

Bhamo route to China right (10-9-13).

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# LADIES' CORNER.

ARTISTIC BEADS.

Human delight in beads, more especially, though not entirely, on the feminine side of humanity, is probably coeval with humanity itself. It is a perennial growth that may die down for a season only to come to life again in renewed vigour, as it seems to have been doing during recent years in England. The charm exercised by these tiny fragile things is unrestricted by circumstances of rank, time, age, or locality. It is strong to-day in the most progressive nations of Europe as in the oldest and most conservative races of Asia. The women of Ancient Egypt loved beads even to the death, for these dainty ornaments are found to-day with the bodies of their dead wearers in the mummy cases of the Nile valley. These tiny globules of delicate blue, after their 7,000 years' sleep, being brought to the light of day, are the joy of la belle Americaine of the twentieth century. To the modern Kaffir of South Africa, his strings of red and white beads are amongst his most precious possessions. The Red Indian of the Western Prairies, at least as we knew him in the old days of Fennimore Cooper, wore with pride his bead-embroidered mocassins. The Bond-street jeweller valued his pearls, for did not the cheque run into thousands that gave possession of them to the lady who dwells in Grosvenor-square? To that fair lady they are a huge joy, but to the gay "donah" in the Old Kent-road the string of big pale horrors she wears gives one equally as vivid.

A GOODLY COLLECTION.

Beads of painted terra cotta and of glass were norn by the ladies of classical days. Delightful examples fashioned from more precious materials are to be seen in the Gold Ornament Room of the British Museum. We pass on to the examples of the craftsmanship of many ages and many lands, whose people knew not Greece or Rome, or knew them only as vanquished enemies. Here, as elsewhere, the all-conquering bead exercises its elusive charm, even in those long past years that one thinks of as a welter of battle and bloodshed. From a saunter through the galleries of the British Museum one learns that these have been dug up in most European countries and in nearly every county in England beads and bead ornaments dating from pre-historic times down to later centuries. A very interesting and beautiful collection is gathered together in a gallery of the British Museum under the comprehensive title of "Foreign Teutonic" and Anglo-Saxon. Such a wealth of examples is to be found here that it is impossible to do more than to touch upon them without attempting to describe the equally fine and interesting collection from other countries, such as Venice or lands beyond the great oceans. From Austria, Germany, the Rhine, and Moselle districts from France, from the Caucasus, from Tromso, in Norway, from many English couties, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambeidgeshire, Bedfordshire, Yorkshire, Hampshire, havethey been brought. Turned up by the chance action of the plough or the spade or by systematic excavation, after lying buried for centuries beneath the soil, there they are in Bloomsbury, bright and a lluring as ever.

MANY VARIETIES.

Of various material, colour, and shape, of amber, earthenware, glass, yellow, orange, green, red, blue, brown, milky-white, opaque, or translucent, ribbed or of a plain surface, cylindrical or globular, some having a beautiful iridiscence from their long sojourn in the sheltering earth, these beads bear a general family resemlance to one another, though there are examples of an individual character. Such are the oval amethyst beads, two inches long, from grave mounds near Canterbury; of another distinct type are the small delicately-worked specimens forming a necklace, having as pendants good coins of the Emperors Mauricius and Herseclius; and Colthaire of France, all belonging to the sixth and seventh centuries. Amber is a favourite material for beads, a delicate, pearl-like supstance is charming. while those formed in a tube-like shape with decorations of red or green stripes in circles or zigzags, are very striking.

# WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total nnmber of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 6 was 543 giving a death-rate of 28.82 per annum per thousand as against 690 the corresponding period of last year and 602 the average over past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 12, plague; 3, small-pox; one, measles; nil cholera; 3, leprosy; 29, phthisis, 33, diseases of the nervous system; 144, affections of the respiratory organs; 41 diarrœa; 22, dysentery; 39, stillborn; 73 old age and debility; 12, accidentsand violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 22, Brahmin 17, Lingaet nil, Bhattia 2, Hindu of other caste 261, Hindu low caste 72, Musalman 116, Parsee 24, Jew 1, Native Christian 20, Eurasian 5. European 2, Negro-African nil, Buddhist nil, other and unknown castes one. The total number of births was 362 as against 375 for the corresponding period of last year and 375 the average over the past five years.

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# THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

## ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOU LINE.

### A WORK OF DISTRUCTION.

### BRITISH ENGINEERS' DIPLOMACY

A Hsuchoufu correspondent writes :—Since July 15 the two armies have been in complete control of the Kiangsusection (236 miles) of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway.

During its retreat the rebel army partially destroyed eight bridges with dynamite between Hanchuang and Pengpu. Some of these were temporarily repaired within a day or two. The Kuchen bridge—a 200 ft. span—is requiring, however, three weeks to build a temporary pier.

### FREAKS OF DYNAMITE.

I have just been over the whole line and found it interesting to note the freaks of dynamite. Here an immense steel girder was lifted clean and simply turned over, with the ties, of course, blown to pieces, while another girder would be found twisted entirely out of shape. Some steel rails were cut clean, as with a pneumatic tool, while others were tied into a knot as you would tie a rope.

Two days after the first explosion the foreign engineers were on the spot repairing the damage. The material for one of the bridges repaired by the English engineers had to be pushed by coolies for eight miles as the retreating army had cleaned the line for a distance of 156 miles of every engine and car. The work was thoroughly done. The last train, carrying General Leng, the night Hsuchoufu was evacuated, as it went down the line, stopped at every station and destroyed or carried away all telegraph instruments, taking prisoners the entire Chinese engineering and telegraph staff, thus effectually tying the hands of the English engineers.

Fortunately the German engineers of the Shantung section, whose line was, of course, intact, were able to proceed at once to the Southern section with material and to repair the bridges.

### HOW THE HUAI BRIDGE WAS SAVED.

Great anxiety was felt for the safety of the bridge over the Huai at Pengpu, the largest on the line, built at a cost of Tls. 680,000. On the afternoon of July 30 eight dynamite bombs were placed on four of the stone pires, wires attached and the order given to blow up the bridge at 6 p.m.

In the meantime Mr. Aries, the resident English engineer, was in communication with Nanking trying to get the order revoked ; late in the day he looked for despatch, which came from the rebel authorities in Nanking. The officer in charge, however, refused to yield, declaring that no revoking order had been received, and persisted in his determination to destroy the bridge.

At the last moment, however, he compromised, agreeing to spare the bridge provided the engineer would tear up the rails for a distance of two mile. The dynamite was removed and I afterwards saw four of the bombs.

The next night, about midnight, I reached the bridge and found not a soldier in sight. The station was deserted. Two badly shattered locomotives were all that was left of the rolling stock—a mute reminder of the panic of the rear guard.

### THE AMATEUR RAILWAYMAN.

Soldiers insisted on making the drivers of the two engines go forward on converging rails. In vain the engine-drivers remonstrated that two engines could not run on the same rails at the same time in the same place. The only argument of the soldiers was the bayonet and the engineers opened the throttles.

The same night, fifty miles farther south the soldiers coerced the station master into permitting three trains to follow each other closely on the same block. Four cars became uncoupled. The flag man swung his red lantern but the signal was not understood by the soldiers who fired on him. The trains collided and in one car containing 109 men, 103 were said to have been killed or injured. At any rate I afterwards saw the car badly smashed by the side of the line. This is one of five derailments which have occurred since the soldiers have gone into the railroad business.

As I was returning north from Pengpu the next morning, two or three hundred rebel soldiers hastily arrived from Huaiyuen and seemed much surprised to find that their army had left them in the lurch.

It was some time before the Governor-General at Kuchen heard of the evacuation of Pengpu, only twenty-six miles further south. In fact both armies seemed to be minus in intelligence department.

### CAREFUL RESTRAINT.

It may have been by intention or accident, but as far as an outsider can judge (and I have made five trips to the front, crossing the lines of both armies several times) the aims of the opposing generals throughout the campaign have been to keep between their two armies a safe neutral zone of about twenty miles. Occasionally, however, whether by accident or design, the soldiers got too close and fighting ensued and judging by the nature of the wounded the private soldier fought bravely. "And what are you fighting for" was asked of one soldier going to the front by a foreigner. "Oh, I am fighting to help General Leng" was the reply.

On August 10 General Feng Kuochang's headquarters were at Pengpu, his advance guard at Chuchow, seventy miles further south. It did not appear that more than half his army were stretched along the railroad. Many were reported to be going south by the Grand Canal.

On July 30 I saw General Chang Hsun reviewing his troops at Hsuchoufu preparing to proceed down canal.

On August 10 representatives of the southern army passed me at Chuchow going north to negotiate with General Feng.

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE RAILWAY.

There is no passenger or freight traffic south of Hanchuang. One thousand coolies are at work night and day under English engineers at Kuchen bridge which will probably be repaired by August 13. All other bridges and culverts already repaired.

The road is still in the possession of the military, however, who run things as they please. I saw one officer despatch trains to a point eighty miles down the line while another officer in charge of a station seventy miles south would not let them pass, but sent them back to their starting point.

The line is frequently blocked and congested with freight and passenger cars from every road north of the Yangtse.

The railway has carried no mail since July 15.

# BETWEEN THREE FIRES.

## LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

### A STORY OF HEROISM.

In the story of the rebellion in Shanghai, a place must be found for the experience of the Little Sisters of the Poor at Nantao. Now that fighting has ceased in that quarter, and the normal life of the little colony, quiet and beautifully simple, has been resumed, they are inclined to dismiss the memory of adventurous days with few words, but enough was gathered to show that the experience of residents in the Settlement, on the night when the firing was most dramatic, was mild in comparison with what the Sisters and the old people in their care had to go through.

The compound they occupy is at the extreme end of the Chinese Bund, and during the first three days' fighting was right in the centre of hostilities. The surrounding districts were quite empty of inhabitants, and the Sisters found themselves alone in providing for the safety of the three hundred old people in the hostel. For three days the were quite cut off from the outer world, until on the Saturday night, half a dozen French bluejackets, were able to get through the rebel lines to them.

### WHEN THE FIRING BEGAN.

Naturally the occupants of the home, most of them very old and infirm, were reduced to a condition of great fear when the first shots were fired.

As the fighting progressed, the compound on numerous occasions was right in the lines of fire, from Nantao, from the gunboats on the river, and from the Arsenal. With the first lull in what was for the old people a truly terrifying storm of shot and shell, the Sisters told those who wished to leave that they might do so. Some of their relatives also came and urged them to find shelter elsewhere. The women showed a wonderful confidence, and not one would leave. "If we have to die, we will die with the Sisters" ! Four old men ventured out. They quickly returned, and reported the state of affairs to be worse outside the walls of the compound than in.

### THE ONE SHELTER.

When the firing became most severe, the old people were called together from their dormitories to the long corridor in the central portion of the buildings. Here for several nights they were crowded together, finding much comfort in the presence and encouragement of the sisters, but still desperately afraid that the shells would reach them.

They suffered not a little physical discomfort in having to pass the greater part of a week in this corridor, which was always the refuge at the first sign of a renewal of hostilities, and one old man is still going round with a quaint story that his back has been broken through sleeping on bare boards.

### A POOR DEFENCE.

The helplessness of the little colony is strikingly suggested by the fact that the inmates hung heavy quilts at the windows on the lower floor. They may have imagined these would protect them from shots ; but the device certainly served to deaden the all too vivid sound of combat outside.

Unstinted praise is due to the Sisters, of whom there are about fourteen, for the plucky manner in which they remained on duty throughout a very trying week, being fully occupied all day and the greater part of each night. They were absolutely without assistance for three days, and had to be constantly on the alert, especially against the danger of fire. Several disastrous fires occurred in the immediate neighbourhood, and the sight of these at night could not but have added to their fears.

### A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

It seems remarkable in the circumstances that the compound was practically undamaged. The outer walls bear the marks of a few shells, and the passage of bullets is to be traced here and there. But these marks are scarcely noticeable.

The inmates have rapidly regained their composure and cheerfulness, and there was not a single case of sickness amongst them.

# WOOSUNG FORTS SURRENDER.

## FLIGHT OF REBEL OFFICERS.

At a moment when all were in anticipation of a hard struggle, in which attacks by land and sea were in prospect, the rebel movement in the Woosung district has collapsed. This morning, before a blow had been struck, the Forts handed in their surrender, and within a few hours the place which had been one of the greatest rebel strongholds was in the hands of the Government troops. The event is tht most momentous that has occurred during the weeks the revolt has raged in the vicinity of Shanghai, and it may safely be predicted that the thirteenth of August will be an outstanding date in the history of the present trouble.

To-day practically all the rebel troops have vanished from the Woosung district, those remaining having been kept at their posts, solely to guard property. During the night the flight had taken place. The officers left, and the men seem to have melted into space. Proudly had the Forts but two shorts weeks ago boasted of their strength, the cohorts that could be marshalled against the Government army, and in the belief that their position was impregnable they flung defiance at their enemis. Not more than two days ago they threw their troops against the Government positions, and no one can deny that they attacked bravely. Yet within a few brief hours their glory had departed, and now they are knot. Whithersoever they have fled, they no longer menace the district, and a severe blow has been struck at the revolt.

# GENERAL LI'S ADVANCE.

## A SURPRISE IN WAITING.

The advance of the Government troops from their Kiangwan base began on August 13. The main column, from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, went forward along the railway line, and the left flank was covered by a strong detachment advancing in extended order across the open country, The extraordinary situation at the Woosung forts had not then been made known, and the advance was consequently slow and extremely cautious. General Li was with the column, riding at the end of it in the saloon car which has served as his headquarters.

On approaching Woosung Junction, a rebel soldier appeared, and was brought under escort from the front of the column to the General's car. Here he reported that the forts had been abandoned and that the whole of the route to Woosung was clear of the enemy. The messenger was in a state of agitation bordering upon fright, and in a most unsoldier-like fashion he sat wailing at the side of the car. General Li was not inclined to regard the situation so seriously, and he laughingly threw to the man a document which was presumed to be a pardon.

Shortly afterwards a rebel officer came along, under escort. He was immediately taken to the General, and an interesting interwiew followed. The officer proved his credentials as second in command of the Forts, declared their surrender—apparently unconditional—and handed over his sword as a sign of submission. It is needless to say that the officer was courteously received, and that his unexpected news permitted welcome relaxation in a strenuous though short march.

The advance was continued to Woosung Creek station. Here the soldiers were drawn up into close order, numbered, and temporarily dismissed to get such rest and refreshment as the neighbouring villages afforded.

Meanwhile the guns were loaded upon a railway truck, and about one o'clock an engine was sent forward to take through this first "special" to Woosung forts station. During the march forward these guns had been carted laboriously along the paths bordering the rail-road, and each had been attended by a soldier carrying a shell, in readiness for a surprise attack. In such circumstances, the news of the collapse of the rebels must have given the Government forces the surprise of their lives.

The circumtances of the retreat, as far as could be gathered at noon yesterday, supported the theory of a general panic in the rebel force. After their defeat in the Kiangwan engagement, they appear to have retreated in disorder. It is certain that some hundreds of the men never returned to Woosung. They cast away their rifles and fled across country, to the left of the railway. During the advance of the Government men rifles were picked up all along the line, and not a few swords, the total collection making quite a good waggon load. They are worthless now except as "relics" of the war—a humiliating fate for guns which were to have made the crossing of Woosung creek a test of valour.

### SCENES OF DESOLATION.

The condition of the country around Kiangwan station spoke eloquently of war and the pasage of an army. The station itself, with its offices littered with straw and decorated with the marks of innumerable bullets, was in the possession of the Red Cross corps, a soldier or two, and some refugee women and children. A pile of coffins grimly monopolized one end of a platform. Along the line there were traces of many small rebel camps, hastily abandoned.

For a quarter of a mile or so the telegraph wires were broken and entangled, the top of one of the posts having been ripped off by a shell. The little groups of houses on either side of the line were all empty, except one, in which an adventurous few had assembled and were loudy discussing the news of the day. Workers were conspicuously absent from the fields.

The rear-guard of the Government troops consisted of two very outhful soldiers on guard at the door of a woefully dilapidated building dignified with the name of Temple. On the appearance of a foreigner they sprang to "attention," and were not disinclined to talk afterwards, though politely declining refreshments of which they appeared to be very much in need. Duty! The "Temple" bears marks of close and desperate combat—its roof half battered in, walls and doors riddled with bullets, and mud floor deeply stained which blood. Around this spot many dead bodies were lying, and the Red Cross searchers reported that at least eighty awaited burial.

# BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th September, 1913.

850. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

851. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

852. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. E. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesdays the 16th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

853. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 15th instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

854. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

855. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sundays the 14th and 21st instant.

(8d.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th Septembr, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

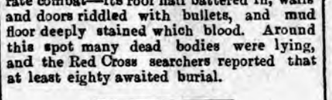
Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available to-morrow afternoon the 13th instant.

A competition will be held commencing from 4-30 p.m.

(8d.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

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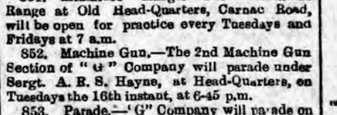

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## STAGE NOTES.

NEW SHAFTESBURY PIECE.

For his new production, to be presented at the Shaftesbury, Mr. Courtneidge has commissioned Captain Basil Hood to provide the "book," and the author of those thoroughly English plays, "The princess of Kensington" and "Merrie England" has conceived an entirely English story concerned with the doings of English people in typically English surroundings. Thus the play opens in a ducal house in Derbyshire, and removes within the first act to a shop in Bond-street. The second act is laid in a club on the banks of the Thames. The third represents Henley in Regatta week. The sporting element of this last scene more or less pervades the whole piece: an otter hunt in Derbyshire is the theme of the first song in the play and the exciting delights of polo are musically extolled in the second act. Captain Hood, as usual, provides his own lyrics, and the music has been composed by Hugo Felix and Howard Talbot. The company engaged for the piece is the strongest ever seen at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The ladies include Miss Iris Hoey, fresh from her triumph in "Oh! Oh! Delphine," Miss Cicely Courtneidge, the dainty dancing ingenue from "Princess Caprice," after a long holiday in South Africa, Miss Ada Blanche, the sprightly comedienne who did so much for the success of "The Arcadians," and a bright bevy of newcomers in Miss Marjorie Maxwell, Miss Joan Hay, Miss Dorothea Temple, and Miss Sadrene Storri. Among the men, the first whose name will attract attention and excite expectation is that of Mr. Alfred Lester, the unforgetable jockey of "The Arcadians." Another comedian whose reappearance will arouse special interest is Mr. Lionel Rignold whose long divagation into provincial management has not effaced from London's memory his old successes.

OPEN AIR THEATRES.

A society is in process of formation, with Mr. Townley Searle and Miss F. A. MacCollins as secretaries, to advocate and organize open-air performances of plays in public parks and other open spaces throughout the country. London is already under siege, and the L.C.C. will shortly be asked to place its "sunny spots of greenery" at the disposal of strolling players. Interviewed in his den of gipsy books and Romany lore, Mr. Searle said that provision was made in parks for music and all forms of oratory—"most of this latter very wearisome; but no systematic attempt has been made on behalf of the drama to meet the need of thousands who loiter there. We aim at providing a rational entertainment for those who cannot afford to go to theatres, and even if they could afford were better out of doors on warm summer eves. We will not interfere at all with the established theatres, inasmuch as our performances will mainly be in the atrical close season."

MISS MAXINE ELLOTT.

Miss Maxine Elliott, after an absence of three years, is returning to the stage to play the part of Zuleika, Potiphar's wife, in Mr. Louis N. Parker's play, "Joseph and His Brethren," at His Majesty's Theatre. It is a part, Sir Herbert Tree says, with considerable opportunities, not only for picturesqueness, but for acting, and it is also one of a kind in which she has not hitherto been seen, but for which he thinks that her strong personality is eminently suited. In the country, at Bushey, where she spends her time, Miss Maxine Elliott has purchased a beautiful old country house with a delightful garden.

VICAR'S PROBLEM PLAY.

A one-act play by the Vicar of Brixton, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, will shortly be produced upon the music-hall stage in London. It is a problem play, and the vicar furnishes his own solution, but exactly what is the nature of the problem and what the solution he will not divulge. "The circumstances are more subtle than in 'The Fallen Idol,'" he said, referring to the Hon. John Collier's Academy picture, of which the artist has recently given an explanation, "and it sets forth that love is absolute trust between man and woman. I have attempted to do something more serious than has yet been seen in the music-halls, which with their vast audiences, offer a unique opportunity for teaching a lesson. It is something different, however, from the ordinary morality play." The incidents in the playlet have occurred within the actual experience of Mr. Waldron, and as the scene is laid in a clergyman's study, that room in the vicarage on Brixton-hill will form a model for the scenery. There are four characters—a clergyman, a woman, and two men. It will occupy nearly half an hour in the presentation. "This is my first appearance as a playwright," said Mr. Waldron, "and I wrote the play, which is entitled 'Should the Woman Tell?' in two days."

THE PIT.

The discussion on the pit and its contraction or abolition, which began early in the month in the "Manchester Guardian," still continues, and among other recent contributors to it has been Mr. Oswald Stoll, who has declared that "the queue system undoubtedly gives the public a certain grievance." He thinks the theatres would profit by making all seats bookable except those in the gallery. Well, the experiment has been tried. A quarter of a century ago Irving tried it at the Lyceum, and had to abandon it. He found it improved nothing. Five years ago Miss Lena Ashwell tried it at the Kingsway. The present management at that theatre has not found it desirable to continue the experiment, and in spite of the queue system being maintained, the pit and gallery are full nightly.

A MEXICAN DRAMA.

Old Mexico furnishes an interesting and comparatively fresh field for dramatists. Mrs. Irene Osgood has accordingly written a full-length play dealing with that country in the days when the Aztecs were at the zenith of their power, and when the picturesque Emperor, Montezuma, was making history. The hero of Mrs. Osgood's drama is that great figure, Hernando Cortes, and the heroine is one Marina, a captive Indian Princess. This play, which was written a couple of years ago, will probably be produced in London within the next few months.

MUSICAL COMEDY DECLINE.

An interesting explanation of the apparent decline in the popularity of musical comedy was given by Mr. George Dance at the annual general meeting of the Gaiety Theatre Company, when a 10 per cent. dividend was declared. Presiding in the absence of Mr. George Edwards, Mr. Dance remarked that it was one of the very few Gaiety lean years, for they were not going to pay 20 per cent. dividend, as they had been accustomed to do, though they could have done so by drawing on their reserves. There were two reasons to account for the falling off, and one of these was the Balkan War, for that was a serious matter to the Gaiety Company. It seemed strange to put that forward as a reason, but it should be remembered that their patrons were largely drawn from the members of the Stock Exchange and its associations, and with the high bank rate their thoughts naturally turned away from the theatre. Another reason was that music halls had lately been putting on revues, a form of entertainment which he described as a musical comedy with smoking in the auditorium, but he had reason to believe that the revues had reached their high-water mark, or had even got beyond it, and therefore he thought he that the Gaiety would soon come to its own.

## BRIEF AND PITHY.

A SURE WINNER.

The village gossips were discussing prospects of prize-winning at the approaching flower show. One (says the "Manchester Guardian") rather fancied that Bill Smith would do well, because Bill's brother-in-law was employed at the Hall gardens; Tom Brown seemed a probable winner, too, having been seen in the nursery-gardening districts of Cheshire at early morning, and Joe Robinson was notoriously friendly with a certain noted grower who was not showing this year.

When all, or nearly all, had thus "spotted the winners," an ancient who had not yet spoken remarked: "Yo're aw rung; none of them's got a chance. Jim Jones is t' winner."

"Jim Jones!" "What's 'e bin doin?" "We'n heard nowt abeawt 'im," were the derisive responses.

"But 'e'll win for aw that," declared the ancient, with conviction, and made as though that was all he had to say. Not until his prophecy was flatly denied did he play his trump card: "Jim's bowt 'is plants off t' judge."

THE BOY AND THE SEAKALE.

One of the features of my regime at the Grand Hotel, Bournemouth (writes Mr. Harry J. Preston in the "Restaurant and Hotel Review") was the formation of a little corps of pageboys. I taught them how to hand round vegetables, and in this way they became as smart and energetic as the best commis in the country.

One evening a very eager and zealous youngster who had just been installed was passing a dish containing seakale. The succulent growth was soon exhausted, but the customary formation upon which it was served remained, and the boy continued to present it to each guest, not in the least disturbed by the bland smiles and tittering with which the brown toast was greeted. A gentleman, surprised, said, "What's this?" The answer came quickly and smartly from the lad, "Seed cake, Sir."

PANEL DOCTOR'S EARLY DOOR.

A Liverpool panel doctor (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") is reported to have devised an interesting experiment. So large is his queue of patients that many have to wait long for their turn, and for the benefit of those who wish for speedy attention, and can afford to pay for the privilege, he has instituted an "early door."

Sixpence is the admission fee by this entrance, and is considered by many to be worth it, though it may operate hardly on the poorer.

Could such a practice be sustained under the medical men's regulations?

A MARGATE ANECDOTE.

The fact that Margate is the favourite autumn resort of our friends of the older faith supplies the point to the following true story in the "Referee." The other day a Son of the Covenant who was walking along the cliffs with a Fair Gentile remarked that when he came to Margate there were always men-of-war at anchor there. "Why is it?" he asked. And the lady with a sunny smile replied, "To protect the Christians, I suppose."

MODERN SOLOMON.

Judge Goodnow, whose popularity as a magistrate in Chicago equals that of Mr. Plowden in London, has adopted a novel method of settling a matrimonial dispute, says the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent.

M. Antoinette Kristufek was in court complaining that her husband would not properly support her and her two little girls Georgiana, aged four, and Mildred, aged two.

The children came with their mother. They had on little pink and blue bonnets, and seemed greatly enjoying their trip to court. They gleefully perched on the judge's railing, and watched him attentively.

"What! won't give money for these cute little babies?" said the judge to the husband; "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll buy one of them."

He turned to a lawyer. "Will you buy one?" he asked. "I should say so," said the lawyer, reaching for his pocket-book.

"I'll take one," said a bailiff. Others also rushed up with offers to buy. The mother and father hurried forward together. "No, no!" they shouted; we can't give them up. Don't take them, please."

"Make it up, then," said the judge "and let me hear from you in thirty days." The couple left together, each hugging tightly a smiling blue-eyed youngster.

CAT AND PIGEON.

The following cat story from Detroit (Mich.) is given with considerable caution by the "Glasgow News":—

In Detroit, a cat was seated at a thirteenth-storey window. A pigeon flew past, and without due reflection the cat made a spring. The cat caught the pigeon beautifully, and both started to fall to the ground at a rapid rate. In its struggle for freedom the pigeon managed to get its wings free, and using them vigorously made it possible for the combatants to arrive gently on the ground.

The look of gratitude on the cat's face was touching. Not only did it spare the pigeon which had saved its life, but never again was it known to attack any other pigeon.

A LONDON MYSTERY.

London street children may not have musical voices, but many of them have a very quick ear for a tune (says the "Daily Chronicle"). You will hear them warbling—with surprising accuracy—the latest catch song within a few hours of its introduction on the stage. And that is one of the minor mysteries of London, for how do they gain their knowledge of these songs?

Very few can hear them at first hand at the theatre or music-halls, it is not likely that their parents are able or willing to teach them, and the children always anticipate the barrel organs.

NOT A JOKE.

Cooper: I say, Hooper, was Dr. Blinker guilty of a joke in his prayer for our public officials this morning?

Hooper: How?

Cooper: Didn't you notice that he prayed for the blessing of the Lord upon those who guyed the people?—"Puck."

"Baby has been so troublesome to-day!"

—says many a worried and anxious mother—but never if her baby is fed on Albulactin with diluted animal milk.

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Here is a real "human document" about a baby who used to be always "troublesome."

"A Wonderful Change."

A lady residing at Hayle, Cornwall, writes:—"Baby was very cross, slept little, and spent hours a day crying with flatulence. Several of my friends did not think she would live. I tried many foods, but the child seemed to be getting from bad to worse until my doctor recommended Albulactin. *I never should have believed there could be such a wonderful and immediate change in a baby.* After I gave her Albulactin, instead of waking up crying, she always woke with a smile and did not seem to know what pain was, and is now the best-tempered child ever known. She seems to spend her life sleeping and laughing. She has gained from half-a-pound to a pound a week, and is now heavier and several inches taller than the average child of her age. Everyone says of her: 'What a lovely, happy, healthy baby.'"

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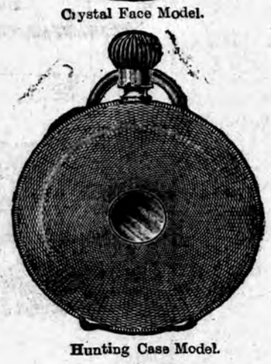
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